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THE
Bombay Gazette.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
24th May	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DILWARA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	13000
9th "	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for
MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York Trafford Hall*	7810	18 July	26 July	30 Aug.	.....
City of Lahore*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Poona†....	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 "	.....
City of Sparta*....	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of London †	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of Benares	9009	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Calcutta†	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of York*	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
New Twin Screw†...	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
Trafford Hall*....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	.....
City of Athens*	6321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....
	5594	25 "	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	1nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	811	429	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO DURBAN VIA ZANZIBAR, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th June 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 22nd May.	9 a.m.	direct
Lhasa	2184	Friday 23rd May	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 22nd May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th May, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017..	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Lova	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Coba	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

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Best Flax Canvas

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BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
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FOR
all metal works is

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9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *

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The First Campaign of the Second Afghan War of 1878, forced a demand for a reliable and durable timekeeper having as valueless a form of case as possible, but of sufficient wearing qualities to resist even more than hard use, a timekeeper which would be absolutely infallible almost under the roughest conditions in a prolonged campaign. We had exactly what was required at the time, and we supplied every officer almost proceeding with the Army of invasion with one of these excellent watches which was then named

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

At the period referred to no other watch was similarly named. We, therefore, correctly claim not only the origin of introduction of this watch, but also the origin of introduction of the name THE CAMPAIGN WATCH in connection with this particular model of timekeeper.

Between the end of the First Invasion and the beginning of the second; that is immediately after the lamentable assassination of Sir Louis Cavagnari, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH again came into prominence and it was eagerly purchased by reason of the excellent reputation it had previously earned and with the view of giving this watch, the distinction which it secured on merit, the plate of each watch-movement was engraved "MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY and POONA, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH." For years this name was held in esteem by owners of our CAMPAIGN WATCHES and was respected by dealers, who by the unwritten law of courtesy did not infringe upon the name, but gave to their own productions names totally distinct from that of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In subsequent years, however, dealers who commenced business long after the events herein related, ignorant of the history of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, have used our descriptive designation with respect to watches of their own importing in thoughtless disregard for the rights of others. This dispoliation of a once respected name, therefore, has induced the relating of the foregoing story of the

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH

which is only obtainable at our establishment either at Bombay or Poona.

PRICES : Nickel Crystal face .. .. Rs. 25
Silver „ „ .. .. „ 35
Silver half hunting or hunting .. .. .. „ 40
Gold Crystal face .. .. „ 200
Gold half hunting .. .. „ 225
Gold hunting .. .. „ 235

10 Per cent. discount for cash payment.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
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And Regal and Tailor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liquor Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
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HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
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SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

A LARGE COLLECTION of JEWEL CASES, Companion and Dressing Cases, Watches, Binoculars, Spectacles, Chubb's Cash Boxes and Locks, Ivory, Sandalwood and Miscellaneous Goods will be SOLD by private bargain. Goods on view, from MONDAY, 19th, to MONDAY, 26th May, all marked in plain figures. Callers may inspect daily from 8-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., at

H. H. NIZAM'S
NEPEAN SEA ROAD PALACE,
Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

NOTICE

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Brass and Copper Ingots" are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper North Western Railway, at his Office at Nowlakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of June, 1913 (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for the purchase of 80 tons of Brass Scrap Ingots and 60 tons of Copper Scrap Ingots. Tenderers may quote either for the full quantities or less, but the minimum quantity for which tenders will be considered is 5 tons.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry., Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, Dated 10th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

SEE and HEAR
Miss GEORGIE CORLASS
in her latest song
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY."

MR. HARRY QUININGBOROUGH
Nature's Own Comedian.

THE LATEST FILMS
including
"THE BLACK MASK."
And many others.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

TWO HOUSES TO-NIGHT
6-30 to 8-30 and 10 to 12.

RICARD (MONTE) AND BEST (OLIVE) T
IN
MERRY MOMENTS OF MIRTH MELODY.

LITTLE MONA
QUEEN OF SONG.
IN MY HERO
From the Chocolate Soldier.

MISS MARIE GODWIN,
AN OLD FAVOURITE OF BOMBAYITES IN ALL HER LATEST SUCCESSES.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
PICK OF THE CINEMA WORLD.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO
THE "ALCAZAR,"
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI
TIME YET? GO TO-NIGHT
Two Houses Nightly, 6-30 and 10.

"THE" SUCCESS OF BOMBAY.
THE MELBOURNES
IN A JUMBLE OF JOLLITIES
will keep you in Fits of Laughter.
TOM MELBOURNE
The Comedian who gets all his points home
WITH THE MINIMUM OF EFFORT.
WITH THE MAXIMUM OF EFFECT.

Our EXCLUSIVE Pictures
"BEST" IN THE CITY.
A WOMAN'S WIT.
See how a woman saved her Country's Honour.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 17th May 1913.
THE PROGRAMME.

1. TROUBLESOME BABY..... (Comic).
2. CORSICA..... (Views).
3. THEIR LIVES FOR GOLD..... (STAR FILM).
4. GAUMOUT ..... (GRAPHIC).
5. } WRECK OF AURORA ..... (STAR FILM).
6. }
7. CALINS AS A JERRY BUILDER .....

PRICES Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 ,, ,, MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds. Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

BOOK FOR SALE.

Price 6s. net (Postage Annas 8 extra.)
TRAVEL PICTURES
THE RECORD OF
A EUROPEAN TOUR
BY
SIR BHAWANI SINGH, K.C.S.I.,
Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar, Bahadur.
With photogravure portrait and 96 Illustrations from photographs by the author.
LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
(And of all Booksellers.)

WANTED.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

COTTON BALES.

COTTON BALES GODOWNS TO BE LET immediately to accommodate any number of bales. Apply Box No. 888, care of this paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
AN ALL-ROUND PROGRAMME. PICTURES TO PLEASE.
THE GIRL WITH THE GUN.
AN EXCITING STORY OF LIFE IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.
If you want a really thrilling Picture, don't fail to see this.
SEE ALSO:—

1. HAPPY-GO-LUCKY TIM..... (Comic).
2. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR..... (Coloured Comic Play).
3. THE BEGGAR BOY ..... (Drama).
4. THE COASTS OF NEW ZEALAND... (Travel).
5. BEWARE OF THE DOG!..... (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
At 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ENGLISH PROVISIONS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Akbarally Mulla Abdul Kader and others, traded under the name of Abdul Husain Fida Husain Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop at Kasai Moholla, next to the Musjid, opposite Crawford Market, the following provisions, such as jam, biscuits, tart fruits, scent, soap, oils, confectionery, etc., and the furniture of the shop, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale Goods on view.

SALE on WEDNESDAY
the 21st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Esplanade Road, Fort, near Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, of a furniture merchant, closing his business, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mirror back side boards, dinner waggons, wall mirrors, cabinets, glass door show cases, glass door cupboards, mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, fancy cabinets, sets of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Fort, near Hotel Majestic and opposite New Museum and Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, meat safe, velvet upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, corner cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich table ornaments, majolica and China vases, marble clocks, standing hall lamps, 400 days timepiece, English palm stands, chiffoniers, double and single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, Singer's hand sewing machine, large icebox, books, Singapore cane furniture, iron safe, copper and aluminium utensils, flower pots, Jost fan, etc.

The property of B. Convey, Esq., Superintendent of Patent Slip, British India Steam Navigation Co., proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 641 of 1911.

Hormusji Framji Manekshahna...Plaintiff;
vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 1911 (Hormusji Framji Manekshahna vs. Nasarwanji B. Panthaki and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property, on the premises:—

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431, 432, New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 808, New Survey No. 9189, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward, No. 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follws:—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Vandri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Aparara, on the East by Borah Bazar Street, and West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—The Receiver will receive any private offers before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."
See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R S B Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F R Commack, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh 11th May, via Karachi with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 221 deck passengers.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Kawachi Maru, 3823 tons, Captain A. Christiansen arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 18th April via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Avristan 2,446 tons Captain W C Codd, will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness, with ballast.

The steamer Cheltonien, 2,761 tons, Captain R Jones, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain W J Cottrell, will sail to-day for Busreh &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain W H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Westminister 2,764 tons, Captain W J Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (11th May) with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr La Touche . R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward ..... . R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 19.

Abaris.....1830Rippon... .....T M & Co
Bahadur.....2035 Peel ....T M & Co
Budrie..... ..1913 Fisher.....Arab Steamers Ltd
Baron Balfour.....2552Symonds .....K N & Co
Branksome Hall .....2727 Field .....K N & Co
Bullmouth .....2607 Hill... .....W & A G & Co
Canara.....3839 Phillips ....M M & Co
Cloutsham...3075 Wedlock ...W & A G & Co
Clan Macalister.....3065Clark .....J F and Co
Dee of Kelly...2377 White .....K N and Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey.....P and O Co
Paris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Galavale ... .2441 Scard.....A Yule
Itonus .....3401Sufferin ... ...F F and C
Kasara .....601 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Lancefield.....3671 Meikle .....T M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Moshtari.....1110Cottrell.....T M and Co
Mantua.....5066 ....Vibert.....P & O Co
Nawab.....2041 Kaye .....T M and Co
Ocean .....3490 Christiansen ...The Bomby Co
Putiala.....1929 Bamber .....M M & Co
Shahanshi 1873 .....McIntyre.....P M & Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Vellore .....3165 Kiddleton.....T M & Co
Wadala.....2164 Cocklin .....M M & Co
Westminister ...2764 Williams.....
Wardenfels...2792 Spillman ...W & A G & Co
Warturm.....3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
Zamoni .....3472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Basano	2762	Boxhall	....Hull	21-5..	T M and Co
Ormiston	3147	Hamilton	..Hull	26-5	J F & Co
R Montebello	2770	Croft	.....	.....	J F and Co
S Sandon Hall	3293	Rowlands	...K N & Co
Tawes	1817	Coates	...Dadamia Khandwan		
Talona	3209	Keasley	....Antwerp		W & A G & Co
Riverdale	2752	Mackind	...Marseilles		
Crosby	2530	Williamson	...T M and Co	23-5	T M and Co
Barjora	1908	Commack	...Busreh	...22-5	M M & Co
Avristan	2448	Codd	..20-5	J F and Co	
Caithness	2 2	Ridland	....T M and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra	2129	Cherrich	.....Trieste	A L S N Co
3 Dan	2759	Cuchiel	...Trieste	23-5 ... W and A G and Co
5 Cheltonian	2761	Jones	...Marseilles	20 5... W and G & Co
6 Orissa	3525	Redfern	...Calcutta	..21-5 ... M M and Co
7 Clan Cumming			...	.....3108Gourlay ..... J Finlay & Co
8 Kish	3148	Robertson	...W & A G and Co	
9 Arcadia	3513	Barcham	...Shanghai	21-5 P and O Co
10 & 11 Kawachi Maru			...3823	Christiansen ... Kobe ... N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 Calaba			...3899	Robertson ...Antwerp ... 23-5... M M & Co
14 Kola			570	Elton ..... M M & Co
15 Istrar			..2979	Jacob ...Antwerp ...20-5 ... K N & Co
16 Sigrun			1384	Onarheim.....Ralli Bros

H W P D

Bullmouth	2307	Hill	.....	.....
Courland	760	Golomi	.....	Bo S N Co
Petravati	699	Fakeera	...Kochi	...14-5... Bo S N Co
Rosan	2460	Christiansen	.....	Bo S N Co
Warturm	3127	Krull	.....	.....

M W D D

Kistnee	998	Fanning	..17-5	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Barjora	Commack...	Busreh. May 11
19	Kochi Maru...	Christiansen..	Kobe, April 18
	Putiala.....	Bamber ...	Busreh, May 6
	Westminister.	Williams...	Busreh, May 11

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
19	Linga	Butler	Karachi, etc

The following vessels obtained pratique yesterday :—

Steamer Moshtari, Cottrell, for Busreh, etc.
" Cheltonian, Jones, for Marseilles
" Avristan, Codd, for Barrow, in Furness

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kawachi Maru, for Kobe etc.
" Clan Cumming, for Alleppy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Maritimi, S.'s steamer "Cupri," from Kobe left Moji for Hongkong Singapore and Bombay on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—7 bales cow hides, A Abdoola and Co; 101 bales cottonfly, 17 bales cotton waste, N Motee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Branksome Hall s—[illegible] cwts wheat, J. Fathiri.

Cheltonian s—640 cwts castorseed, 2700 cwts linseed, 7,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Riverdale s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 26,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—4,604 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat K Devchand and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ormistan s—200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 2009 cwts myrabollams, J. M. Billimoria and Co; 5,825 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 4,000 cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Bassano s—580 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Cloutsham s—14,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 780 cwts cottonseed, 6,000 cwts castorseed, 10,000 rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—800 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 2,000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.

Caithness s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, 7000 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crosby s—55 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 225 cwts turmeric, 157 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy; 443 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton S H. Amar and Co.

Kish s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Sunday and Co; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, 9004 cwts gingellyseed, L D Sasoon and Co.: 984 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co; 4,000 linseed, 10 000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 320 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kish s—100 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sasoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co; 244 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—75 cwts googal, 15 cwts cudoo, H Bros; 2 cwts geuda horns, 54 cwts jardaloo, Cheung Tai; 21 cwts sharkfins 2 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 50 cwts gum Olibanum, 35 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy; 62 cwts gum olibanum, P Manekji; 115 chests opium, S Hakamchand; 10 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 5 chests opium, M H S Ellias; 10 chests opium, H Nestia; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 74 cwts extracted cloves, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—3 cwts ivory, H Ravjee.

Kawachi Maru s—500 bales cotton, N B Kaisha,

FOR KOBE.

Arcadia s—35 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy.

Ischia s—1,994 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha,

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—1,506 bales cotton, M M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 19.

Steamer Bullmouth from Balik Papan Agents—W and A Graham and Co; 5,890-70 tons Kerosine oil, 3 drums Refined petroleum.

Steamer Barjore from Busrah Via Karachi Agents—M M and Co; 14 bags skins, 20 bundles skins, 48 dogras cotton. 16 bundles wool, 2 bags garlic, 433 bundles dates, 19 bundles specie.

Steamer Kawachi Maru from Kobe Agents—N G Kaisha; 100 casks cement 34 cases salmons, 12 bundles gumries, 29 cases gum benjamin, 7 cases bottles, 58 cases lampware, 17 cases glassbeads, 190 cases clocks and watches, 22 cases buckets, 25 cases camphor oil, 10 cases keg oil, 100 cases lubricating oil, 1 case papers, 4 pkgs papers, 53 cases cotton goods, 3 cases biscuits, 10 cases provisions, 2 cases toilet soap, 402 bags betelnuts, 11 bags papper, 5 cases papper oil, 150 cases cassia, 13 cases silk yarn 84 cases cotton yarn, 250 bags sugar, 306 cases tea, 2 cases cigars, 12,066 pieces planks, 1645 bales rattans.

Steamer Warturm from Calcutta Agents—W and A Graham and Co; 6638 tons coal.

Steamer Wardenfels from Port Said Agents T Morisson: 1 case watches, 4 bales waste yarn, 82 cases cotton goods.

Steamer Zanoni from Cardiff Agents—T Morisson and Co; 5698 tons coal.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Elysia," May 18.

The Anchor Line steamer "Calabria", Homeward bound, arrived at Suez, at 7 p.m., on the 16th instant, and the Anchor Line steamer "Elysia" sailed from No 2 shed, Victoria dock on the morning of the 18th instant, with following passengers

TO SUEZ.

Dr Abdul Rahman	Reza, Mr Haji Usuf Ali

TO PORT SAID.

Amin, Mr Haji Mohomed	Amin, Mrs Hewett, Maj

TO MARSEILLES.

Anacleto, Rev M I	Raymond, Lt B S
Burn, Mr	Synge, Mr H M
Burn, Mrs and infant	

TO LONDON.

Barr, Capt J H V	Jacks n, Mr John
Dunkerley, Mr W	Jackson, Mrs
Diack, Hon Mr A H	Kemp, Mrs
Diack, Mrs	Mullaly, Major en H
Down, Mrs F E	Mather, Lt
Gadsen, Mrs J W A	Oldham, Capt J S
Gillatt, Lt J M	Pooley, Mr A
Harvey, Mrs E L	Pike, Mrs
Hordern, Mrs and infant	Pike, Miss
Hampson, Mr S	Powell, Mrs
Hampson, Mrs and child	Slocox, Mr A H A
Humphreys, Mrs R	Taylor, Mrs

TO LIVERPOOL.

Caley, Mrs M	Hill, Mr J
Driver, Mr C H	Hill, Mrs
Driver, Mrs	Herbert, Miss B
Driver, Miss	Means, Mrs Austin
Driver, Miss F	Mellor, Mr W E
Driver, Master C H	Mellor, Mrs and child
Driver, Master C	Wilson, Mr A
Dalby, Mr J	

TO NEW YORK.—Martin, Mr

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACLAGAN.—At Rookwood, Simla, on 13th May, to Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 10-30 and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: The measure of a man's worth is the measure of his aims.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. S. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B., and C. I. Rv. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Oh you Women..... Lincke
Valse.....	Tout en Rose ..... Waldteufel
Gavotte.....	H arts & Flowers... Tobani
Selection ...	The Mousme..... .....
Duette for Cornets	I would that my Mendelsohn love.
Serenade ...	La Paloma ..... Yradier
Selection ...	The Girls of Gotten-berg ..... Caryll
Two-Step...	Cocheco ..... Reeves

MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs Infantry will play the following programme of music, commencing at 9 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Through night to light... Laukien
Seine ...	A Dervish Chorus ..... Selck
Valse ...	Dreaming..... ..... Joyce
Selection.	The Girl from Keys .... Caryll
Valse ...	Passing of Salome... ..... Joyce
Selection.	The Belle of New York Kerker
Two-Step...	Yip-i-Addy-i-Ay..... Flynn

MUSIC AT THE PRINCE'S MART GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dawsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Solennelle ..... Tchaikowsky
Overture ...	William Tell ..... Rossini
Selection ...	The Duchess of Dantzig ..... Caryll
Valse.....	The Chocolate Soldier ..... Straus
Melodies (from) ...	The Earl and the Girl ..... Caryll
Suite	An Evening in Toledo ..... Schmeling

ENGINE FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday morning, on the body of one Jiva Narayen, a Purdesi. The deceased, while crossing the G. I. P. Railway lines, was knocked down by a light engine and seriously injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died last night.

ARREST OF A SUSPECT.—In connection with the murder of a Hindu woman named Shivibai, in a chawl at Parel, on the 1st of April last, one Rai Baichand, a brother of the deceased's husband, has been arrested on suspicion, in a village in Kardiprant. He will be brought to Bombay to be charged.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—A variety entertainment, in aid of a deserving Catholic Insitution, will be held on Saturday, the 24th May, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Gloria Church compound, Byculla. The programme will comprise selections of vocal and instrumental music with an operetta entitled "His Nephew's Wife." Tickets can be had from the president or secretary of the Society of our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, and at the door on the 24th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. "Lawoe," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa, per extra s. s. "Elleric," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s "Itinda," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 24th May. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 25th instant.

HORSE RUNS AMOK.—One Tyeballi Allibhoys a Bohra, was being driven along Sandhurst-road towards Chowpatti in his victoria, when, on arriving at the bridge, his horse shied at a motor-car coming from the opposite direction, and bolted down the incline towards Chowpatti. The carriage hit a bench on the footpath and dislodged it, and a Parsi, named Merwanji Dadabhoy Doctor, who was seated on it, was thrown to the ground. The men in the carriage jumped out and managed to escape with comparatively slight injuries. The horse then turned and proceeded along the footpath and collided with hack victoria No. 1503, smashing one of the side-lamps of the vehicle. At this stage, however, a Parsi, named Pirojsha Contractor, who was seated in a motor-car, pluckily caught the animal and prevented it fromdoing any further damage.

TIFERETH ISRAEL HALL.

SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING.

Special prayer was offered in the "Tifereth Israel Prayer Hall," Jacob Circle, Bombay, on Sunday the 18th instant, on the occasion of the death at Karachi, on 26th April, of Mr. Isaac Aaron, treasurer of the Synagogue, and a large gathering assembled. The Hazan of the Synagogue terminated the prayer in a text composed by himself in Hebrew for the occasion, which was explained in Marathi to the congregation by Mr. David Solomon, trustee of the new Synagogue, Bombay. Mr. Benjamin Reuben, postmaster, then made a speech in Marathi, dwelling on the personal merits of the deceased, who deserved to be the true leader of the community. After a speech by Mr. Elijah Reuben, treasurer of H. S. Synagogue, Bombay, the proceedings concluded.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held yesterday, a good muster of members being present

The first event was a 10 Bird Handicap Sweep, Unknown Angles, C.B.S.A Rules, which was won by A. S. Knowles, with a score of 9 including handicap points. J. Moore and D. Moir dividing the 2nd prize.

Another similar sweep followed. A L. Clapham, A. R. S. Hayne and A. W. Noble tieing with 8 kills, including handicap, and on shooting off A. L. Clapham was returned the winner with a score of 8 points against his opponents' 7.

The next event was a Spoon Shoot for which fifteen shooters faced the traps. A. Leeson with 9 kills was the winner, closely followed by A. R. S. Hayne and P. J. Tonkin, with 8 kills, including handicap, who divided the sweep money as second prize.

A double rise competition at 5 pairs of birds followed, D. W. Johnstone, with 8 kills, taking the first prize and A. Leeson with 7 kills taking the second.

The final event was a 10 Bird Sweepstake at Unknown Traps and Angles; for which A. Leeson, with a straight run of 10 kills, and A.R.S. Hayne, with 7 kills plus 3 handicap points, tied and divided the sweep.

AMUSEMENT.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

Another excellent programme is presented at the Cinema de Luxe this week. Little Mona has set all Bombay talking about her song "My Hero" from the "Chocolate Soldier" and she deserves the loud applause which she receives. Four times on Sunday had she to respond to the calls of the audience. Ricard and Best, in their "merry moments of myrth and melody," are most amusing; in fact, if anything, this their second change is better than the first. Monte's selections on the Banjo were excellent and his imitation of a church service, Bells organ and even the sermon, evoked rounds of applause, particularly the sermon. Miss Marie Godwin, with her pretty face and pretty dresses, was in fine form with her several songs. "Patricia" and "Everywhere I go I'll leave my heart with you," took the house by storm. Being such a favourite in Bombay, the management have put her down to appear twice on the programme, which is rather a strain for this vivacious young lady. The pictures have been well chosen. The star film, "Sister Anne," met with a great reception. There was the usual collection of laughable comics and "Pathes Gazette" this week has some very interesting items, one in particular representing the Guards' Review in Hyde Park.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	May				
Tues ...	20	m 11	40	29	4
		11	19 a	26	11
Wed ...	21	0	24 a	29	5
Thurs ...	22	m 0	1	26	7
		1	2 a	29	1
Fri	23	m 0	43	26	1
		1	41 a	28	6
Sat	24	m 1	25	25	5
		2	20 a	27	9
Sun ...	25	m 2	7	24	8
		3	0 a	26	11

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	May				
Tues ...	20	m 4	44	14	5
		5	32 a	18	9
Wed ...	21	m 5	23	14	4
		6	18 a	18	11
Thurs ...	22	m 6	1	14	8
		7	2 a	19	2
Fri	23	m 6	38	15	5
		7	43 a	19	6
Sat	24	m 7	15	16	8
		8	30 a	19	11
Sun	25	m 7	49	17	4
		9	20 a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise	Sunset.
20 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 7m
21 (Wednes)	do 6h m.	do 7h. 7m
22 (Thurs)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 8m
23 (Friday)	do 6h 2m.	do 7h. 8m
24 (Saturday)	do 6h. 2m	do 7h. 8m
25 (Sunday)	do 6h. 2m	do 7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 20th, 0h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 2 th, 5h. 38-7m. a.m.; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27-0m. a.m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7-30m p.m.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It has been decided to furnish one of the small rooms in Delhi Fort after the old Moghul style, and it is expected that the Archæological Department will undertake the task.

The German liner "Queen Louise" arrived in Colombo harbour a few days ago from the Fatherland, taking some 1,500 officers and men to Tsingtau to join the vessels of the German Far Eastern Squadron.

A clerk belonging to the Gondal-Porbandar Railway has been prosecuted for having misappropriated money paid on luggage booked. The offender was ordered by the lower Court to take his trial at the Sessions. The judge of that Court took into consideration the youth of the clerk and the nine months he had been in the jail, during trial, and released him.

Rewashanker Thandar of Chawk, a servant of the Kathiawar Agency, who has been prosecuted on a charge of receiving bribes, has been acquitted by the Magistrate of Sorathprant, Mr. Ramprasad. A departmental enquiry is going on, however, the man being under suspension.

We regret to hear from a correspondent that Colonel Deare, 8th Hussars, has had to undergo a serious operation. Early in the year he got a slight cut on his foot which refused to heal and finally he was sent from hospital at Lucknow to Kasauli, where it was eventually considered necessary to amputate the foot.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—Although the deficiency is much less than in the United Provinces, the mean temperature was well below the normal at nearly all stations in the Punjab on Friday. The greatest defect was ten degrees at Delhi, followed by nine degrees at Simla and Ludhiana.

There are several changes among the Divisional Commanders in India impending. As already announced, General Sir Robert Scallon will be transferred from Burma to Lucknow. Major-General Pilcher goes from Meerut to Burma. Major-General Bloomfield will be posted to Meerut, and the Peshawar Division will go to Major-General Anderson, who is coming out from Home.

The Malaya Planters' Association report shows that the growth of the Tamil population is a marked feature of immigration statistics. In 1905 there were 35,549 immigrants to the Straits Settlements and only 19,785 returned. Last year there were 106,678 immigrants of whom 63,885 returned. Allowing a fair percentage for casualties, a considerable number of Tamils must be settling down in the Settlements permanently.

A European girl named Dorothy Agiers, aged about ten years of No. 7, Imdad Ali Lane, Calcutta, was admitted, a few days ago, into the Medical College Hospital suffering from extensive bodily injuries through being burned. It was ascertained that the injured girl had been cooking at an oil stove, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and were soon in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of her parents who succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before the girl had been rather badly burned. She was removed to hospital and her condition was reported as precarious.

According to Mr. K. D. Shroff, assistant entomologist of Burma, the cotton plant is known to suffer from the depredations of fourteen kinds of insects. Some of these cause considerable damage by diminishing the yield, and should, therefore, be classed among the major pests; others, appearing occasionally obtain their nonrishment from different parts of the plants; some attack the buds and bolls, and some suck the seeds, while others feed upon the leaves, or upon the juice of the tissues of leaves, twigs and stems. Their attacks, however, are not serious, and have slight effect on the vigorous growth of the plant.

All the berths at the different wharves at Keamari being occupied, the s. s. "Pasha," which arrived the other morning, had to be accommodated, says the "Sind Gazette" in the stream till evening, when she came alongside, on the s. s. "City of Sparta" leaving for Bombay to pick up some more passengers there for Home. Several vessels have been chartered to load here and the work at Keamari will be brisk during the coming months. Some vessels are getting very quick dispatch. Grain is pouring in daily, and wheat and barley stocks are springing up at Keamari.

The suggestion of a local association that Tolly'sNullah is a designation for the famous canal should be replaced by "Adi Ganga" certainly has euphony on its side, but it is to be feared that the proposal to alter the name comes a little late in the day, even if the change recommended itself to general acceptance as a matter of accuracy. For sentimental reasons, the Hindus have long regarded Tolly's Nullah as the true Ganges, and ignored the mighty river which flows down past Kidderpore. But facts are stubborn things, and the mere calling of Tolly's Nullah by the name of the "true Ganges" does not make it anything but an off-take from the main stream. Apart from this, it is probable that the vogue of "Tolly's Nullah" has been permitted to last too long for any successful attempt to disturb it.

Owing to the strained relations existing between the different factions of the Chinese community in Calcutta, Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, on the receipt of information that a meeting was to be held in the Chinese "Chongyee Thong" church, situated at No. 20, Bentinck Lane, issued orders for special police precautions. Superintendent Aldridge, Circle Inspector Hamilton, with a number of European sergeants and constables from headquarters, accordingly attended the meeting, which began at 3 o'clock and ended about midnight. Apart from a number of heated speeches, however, the function was a quiet one. Mr. Vup Soon Hui was elected president with Mr. Yoon Yin Hiu as his deputy and Mr. V. Harri the translator for the ensuing year. The meeting was attended by over 600 Chinese.

At Allahabad, a few years ago, there was published a report of the hospital for women, says the "Englishman." It contained a couple of letters, addressed to the lady at the head of the institution. The first is as follows:—"Dear she: My wife has returned from your hospital cured. Provided males are allowed at your bungalow, I would like to do you the honor of presenting myself there this afternoon, but I will not try to repay you—vengeance belongeth unto God Yours noticeably——." The second was in a strain of even more punctilious courtesy. It ran: "Dear and Fair Madame: I have much pleasure to inform you that my dearly unfortunate wife will be no longer under your kind treatment. She having left this world for the other the night of the 27th ultimo. For your help in this matter I shall ever remain grateful. Yours reverently——."

Whenever there is a heavy downpour in Calcutta, a number of streets, larger or smaller, according to the volume of water discharged upon them, are flooded. The flood is generally followed, says the "Statesman," by a batch of questions, addressed to the chairman of the corporation at the next meeting, and demanding an explanation, in pointed, not to say indignant, terms. It was hardly to be expected that the opportunity presented by the recent floods would be neglected, and on Wednesday the chairman was bombarded accordingly. His replies were very much what might have been anticipated. He explained that the drainage system of Calcutta is inadequate to carry off immediately more than a quarter of an inch of rainfall an hour. This works out to six inches a day, which is a very respectable amount. The authorities candidly admit that the system cannot cope with a rainfall of three inches an hour, and the question is whether it is worth incurring the huge expense which would be necessitated if provision had to be made on the assumption that Sunday night's deluge was a normal visitation.

Burma during 1911-12 appears to have shared in the general commercial prosperity of the world, though the year was not a good one for Burmese agriculture. Although there was a very small demand from India for Burma rice, the requirements of China, Japan and Java brought up the exports of rice and paddy to about the usual level. The profits on the trade are stated to have been unprecedented, and the demand was so great that damaged rice was shipped to the Straits, and even to Europe, and was accepted; which, as the "Rangoon Gazette" remarks, is "a dubious sort of record." Another point which is not of good omen for Burma trade is that the quality of teak showed a great falling-off, considerable shortage of first-class timber having been experienced. This year, as recent reports have shown, there has been a partial failure of the supply of Burma teak, attributed to a poor floating season. It appears from the Burma trade report that Indian tea is supplanting the China leaf, though the money value of the former is stated to be nothing like so great. As to the general progress of Burmese commerce, it is enough to quote the figures showing the total values of the seaborne trade of the provinces, including both foreign and coasting, in the years 1886, 1900 and 1911-12. In the first-named year the value was Rs. 17,97,26,757 and this grew to Rs 31,22,99,884, in 1900 and to Rs. 64,21,60,000 in 1911-12.

The London correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes :—" The portraits of Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley are approaching completion; fact, the latter is already finished, and the artist, Mr. Oswald Birley, showed it to me this week. It is a three-quarter length portrait, showing Lady Lawley seated in evening dress, the material of the gown being very light green, while her black-trimmed red coat is thrown over her shoulders. She wears no jewellery, except a necklace pearls. The portrait is successful. Mr. Fiddes Watt has a much easier task with Sir Arthur Lawley, whose face he has reproduced to perfection. When I saw the picture to-day, the background had still to be added; it will consist of massive red drapery, against which a white pillar stands out. Sir Arthur Lawly is wearing full Court dress, with all his jewels, but the general effect is somewhat improved by the military cloak he has thrown over his shoulders. This is a full length reproduction and will take up a good deal of space, but it is well worth it. Both pictures should be ready to leave England by the autumn. By the way, Mr. Fiddes Watt is doing or rather has done, a three quarter length portrait of Lord Minto. I should call the expression good, though not quite as good as Mr. Laszlo's. Another work for Madras which is now in hand is the statue by Mr. F. Derwent Wood, the sculptor, of Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer."

Though Colombo is comparatively free from the malaria-bearing pest, it is cursed by two other kinds of mosquitoes, of which the more troublesome is the one on which Major James, of the Indian Medical Service, is at present making war. Apart altogether says the "Times of Ceylon" from the serious danger which the presence of this mosquitoe, in such large numbers, constitutes in the event of a number of cases of yellow fever, of which it is the special and devoted servant, being introduced into Colombo, its riddance will be an overwhelming boon, for there is no more troublesome and pestilentially perserving insect in the whole tribe of mosquitoes. It lurks under desks and chairs and in dark corners of offices; it selects the day time for attacking its victims and its bite is more irritating than those of any of its brother or cousins. It is therefore good news to hear that Major James hopes to be able to exterminate this plague entirely, though his task has been made much more difficult by the fact that convenient breeding places have been kindly placed at the disposal of the Stegomiya in the most inaccessible portions of the roofs of Colombo's newest sky scrapers. This seems to suggest that our architects have a good deal yet to learn as regards tropical architecture. We should like to know whether the new municipal byelaws have any provision whereby they can prevent the erection of buildings not designed so as to prevent defects such as that referred to.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The market for coal shares opened a shade easier, but soon recovered its tone and a fair volume of business was put through the rates being, for the most part, well maintained. The jute market was closed and in the gunny market there was practically no trade to report. There was certain enquiry for hessians, but buyers offer two or three annas less than is being asked and sellers will not give way.

Fresh and fragrant, straight from the oven

That is how Paisley Flour cakes, scones, and rolls may be safely eaten and enjoyed.

The ease and simplicity in use of Paisley Flour will enable your cook to bake successfully.

For home baking use always

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

and go by the rule—mix well, dry, 1 part of Paisley Flour to 8 parts of ordinary flour.

An excellent selection of recipes accompanies every tin, and the Brown & Polson Book of 73 recipes is post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag,

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [May 19TH, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 parcel Sovs and gold coins	Rs. 5,325 9,953	Trieste do	Eastern Bank do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	68	80,475
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	46	55,851

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is one lakh down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged, and only a small business has been done on either side of the account. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d. July.
Do. do Francs	... 111 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 143 1-4
Shanghai „	... 203 1-4
Japan „	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement	...	„ 96 5 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates being 28 and 28 3-16 respectively. The New York quotation was not received. The local market opened at 70 7—8 ex duty for the first settlement and has advanced 1-4 during the day, closing as under for all positions. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 1 9
Australian Gold	... „	24 0 9
Sovereign Gold	... „	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... „	71 1 0
1st Settlement	... „	71 2 0
2nd Settlement	... „	71 3 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... „	80 7 0
1st Settlement March	... „	80 8 0
2nd Settlement	... „	80 14 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

Messrs. A. Stern and Co. in their weekly report, dated Liverpool, 1st May, write as follows :—

The decline has made further progress during the week, due primarily to the unfavourable political developments, which have caused uneasiness among many old "bulls" who have liquidated their holdings.

Considering the large amount of cotton sold, the decline has been but moderate, and the trade has taken advantage of same to do a fair volume of cotton. Buying of new crop months on the scale downward has also been a feature, but many buying orders at 6d. were cancelled, owing to the unfavourable turn in the political situation.

Private crop reports continue quite favourable, but they vary materially from official reports, and it is to these latter that we draw your attention. Thus, the "New York Journal of Commerce" states that the total acreage will be increased about 2·8 per cent., and that the season is about a week late. The ground is hard, and considerable replanting will become necessary. Fertilizers have been more freely used than last season. The same authority reports that:—

"In the Carolinas and Georgia," the cold, wet Spring has put the ground in poor condition, and that good warm rain is badly needed, and indicates the acreage as being only slightly in excess of last season.

"In Alabama" the weather has been too cold and dry, and the season is late; much replanting will be necessary, and there has been a scarcity of good seed.

"In Mississippi" the prospects are favourable.

"In Arkansas, Louisiana and Tenesee" prospects are very favourable. There has been an increased use of fertilizers, and the crop is earlier than last season, and altogether favourable.

"It will thus be seen that official reports are not entirely favourable, and that the bumper crop so freely predicted by American "bear" interests by no means assured.

A large business has again been done in Manchester during the week, and home conditions are entirely favourable. The political situation, however, is having a restraining effect upon fresh business on the Continent. We ourselves do not take an unduly pessimistic view about conditions generally, and believe that common sense and the general desire for peace, will soon effect a favourable solution in the political situation. Undoubtedly a large "short" interest has been created, especially for American account, during the recent decline and any unfavourable crop conditions or a clearing of the political horizon would create a general desire to cover, and a rapid recovery in prices. We see no reason therefore to change our opinion that new crop months in the neighbourhood of 6d. are a fair investment until a large crop is actually assured, and in view of the reports enumerated above, we think it too early yet to count upon same. We, therefore, still advice moderate purchases at current prices, with a view to buying the market down.

Since the above was written, fluctuations in the Liverpool market have been within a range of 13 points, the highest price touched for Jan.-Feb. being 6·07 and the lowest 5·94.

Yesterday (Sunday) private telegrams from New York advised a small decline of 1 to 4 points. Mr. Habersham King cables that beneficial rains have fallen over the entire cotton belt, and that weather conditions during the past week have been favourable. The local market opened quiet but steady at about Saturday's closing rates, but owing to a poor enquiry for contracts and free sellers, rates have given way during the day, and at the close the market is weak as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been limited and prices are easier.

Rain is reported in the Berars and Central Provinces, as also in the Punjab.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	284-85	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... „	279	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	277	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... „	274	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... „	270	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... „	261-62	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	„	252-3	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	240	„
Sawginned Dharwar	... „	287-3	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	... „	279	„

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	... Rs.	294	March 1914
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... „	242	Jan. 1914.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 8 0 B.T.
May	... „	8 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	„	8 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Black Kutni	... „	48 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote—

Ready	... Rs.	11 12 0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steday. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48 0 0
Small	... „	46 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8 2 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi So. ... ready	Rs.	5 6 0 B.T.
White Delhi May	„	5 8 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,702 1-2
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	497 1-2
Kohinoor	...	765
Manockji Petit	...	3,175
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1,295

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		173
Bombay S N Ordy	...	245
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,450
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ord.		940
Tata I. S. & Co Ordi....		101 1-2

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej	...	670
Tapti Valley	...	592 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following is a complete list of prices current into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	8,581	bales
Wheat	56,137	cwts
Linseed	43,72	„
Rapeseed	5,787	„
Gingellyseed	392	„
Poppyseed	5,993	„
Castorseed	325	„
Cottonseed	6,480	„
Rice	3,2 1	„
Myrabolams	1,803	„
Cottonseed	8,501	„
Mowrasseed	nil	
Gram	1,277	„
Joowar	1,954	„
Maize	nil	„
Barley	997	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 10th May 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 17th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 10. Rs.	May 17. Rs
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	16853586	14654958
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	98595897	96555147
Post Bills	2889	2889
Sundries	3010387	3080754
	138362759	134993776
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	13835718	13837884
Other authorised Securities	419215	419215
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	27937432	27318606
Loans do. do.	36676008	35629899
Bills discounted and purchased	26249838	26237282
Dead Stock	258422	258422
Stamps	5672	5656
Bullion	303909	522777
Balances with other Banks	677664	813383
Sundries	6590 8	725049
Cash	29339825	29230701
Rupees	138362759	134993776

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 18th May to 6 a.m. on the 19th May :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	28	20
Total mortality from all causes	...	128
Small-pox	1	1

As the result of offering financial inducement to members of the Territorial Force in the county, the Glamorganshire Territorial Force Association have, within the past three weeks, obtained 161 new recruits and 161 re-engagements.

The United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association has accepted an invitation from Australia for twenty of its members to visit the Commonwealth.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1702½
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	170
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	67½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank(s)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Muhuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60 84	860
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	400	400	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	820
Alliance	1000	1000	...	110
Bezar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	730
Bombay United	50	250	25	520xd
Century	100	100	3	262½
Central India	500	500	70	2 3½
China	100	1000	...	705
Ghoo Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	20	113½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	29.½
Crown	500	500	20	600
Daaid	450	250	10	493½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	490
Empress	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	155
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	513½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1615
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	362½
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hy o w a r d and Bullough	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	102½
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	50
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1340
Kohinoor	500	500	15	765
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1330
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsy	500	500	65	1440
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	80	3170
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1060
Phoenix	100	100	6	150
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	...	50
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1290
Sun	250	250	Nil	127
Swan	250	250	10	287
Swadesh	500	500	25	1655
Textile	500	500	20	1510
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	485
do	500	500	Nil	637
Western India	1000	1000	225	623

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sinda Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Kha	100	100	6 „	18
Jhudo Feeder)				
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	592½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	134
Central Provinces	25		4	92
Gujrat Railway	100		4	124

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ickock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	150
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanka	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	637½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	13
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	19½
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	18 x.d.
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	247½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	282½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	30½
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	50
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	171
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co. O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	340
Phillipe and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	37
Shivrajpore Sye. etc.	10	10	...	845
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20½
Soundy and Co O.	100	100	...	71
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	20
Ld P.	80	80	...	101½
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	225
Tephone Co	5	50	30 p. c	175
Treacher and Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	2 2
	500	500	yr. 30	62
				477½

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for April 1913.

	Earnings for Apr., 1913.	Increase or decrease over last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction and Electric Supply	2,10,027	+ 11,005	+ 5·53
	91,342	+ 19,067	+ 26·38
Total	3,01,369	+ 30,072	+ 11·03

	Total earnings from January 1913.	Increase or decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction and Electric Supply	8,26,549	+ 23,806	+ 2·97
	3,28,583	+ 56,845	+ 20·69
Total	11,55,132	+ 80,151	+ 7·45

a Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat in Bengal represents some 0·6 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to the total acreage in British India and the territory now reported on, has, in the five years ending 1910-11, averaged 40·0 and 10·7 per cent., respectively.

The chief wheat-growing districts in Bengal are Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia and Pabna. Owing to good rain in September and October, sowings generally commenced at the usual time. They were a little late in Malda and in parts of Burdwan and Rangpur owing to the want of timely rain. Good showers in the beginning of November generally facilitated the growth of the crop. During December there was no rain, and an insufficient rainfall in January adversely affected the growth of the crop. The rainfall in February, being general over the province, improved the prospects in some places; but being excessive in other places caused some damage. The season on the whole, though better than last year, has not been up to average.

The total area sown with the crop this year as estimated by the district officers is 146,000 acres against 143,000 acres last year.

The average of district officers' estimates of outturn per acre works out to 91 per cent. against 85 per cent. of the normal last year. The information available does not justify the adoption of any other estimate. Taking the normal yield to be 10 1-2 maunds per acre, the total yield is estimated to be 51,200 tons against 46,900 tons last year, or an increase of about 9 per cent.

At the end of April, the average price of wheat at the principal marts of the province was Rs. 4 per maund, or 2 per cent. less than the price ruling at the same date last year, and 1 per cent. less than in 1911. The average wholesale price of common rice on the other hand for the province at the end of April was 19 per cent. and 38 per cent. higher than the corresponding dates in 1912 and 1911, respectively.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE

(Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

MATUNGA CAMP SCHOOL.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Pathare Prabhu Health Camp School at Matunga celebrated its prize distribution in the camp on Saturday, the 17th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Raghunath Dwarkanath Dhairyavan, a retired P. W. D. Officer. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J.P., and other gentlemen graced the occasion with their presence. The Rao Bahadur gave Rs. 5 for the purpose of distributing sweets among the school children. Mr. Laxuman Balkrishna Nayak made a long speech, dwelling on the value of female education connected with literature, arts and sciences. Mr. Laxuman Ganesh Page also made a suggestive speech. Rao Bahadur Dhakji next made a few encouraging observations, urging the students of the school to carry home in Bombay the lessons in discipline which they were taught in the camp. The president thanked Mr. Shamrao Dwarkanath Ajinkya for starting the Camp School for the benefit of the little children residing in the camp, who, he said, in the absence of such a convenience, were apt to forget their former studies. He made a number of useful suggestions, in the light of which the usefulness of the camp school could be further advanced in future. After the customary vote of thanks had been passed to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief, have received the following further contributions towards their funds:—

Previous total Rs. 53,398 as. 8 ps. 9. Dr. Siddhanath K. Kane, L. M. and S., Yeotmal, Berars, Rs. 153 as. 6; Mr. G. A. Patel, Ahmedabad, Rs. 141 as. 8; Mr. R. Baindur on behalf of the public of Chipiun, Rs. 125; A Parsee well-wisher, Rs. 100; Messrs. Purshotam Jivanjee and Co., care of Greaves Cotton and Co., Bombay, Rs. 100; Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji and Co., Bombay, Rs. 100; Post Master General's Office, Rs. 75; Below Rs. 5 (through Mr. Chawak), Rs. 60; A Factory at Mazgaon, Bombay, Rs. 51; Mr. Kavasji Sorabji Pocha, Rs. 51; Mr. Nasarvanji S. Guzdur, Rs. 50; Mr. A. Hyland, Automobile Engineer, Rs. 41 as. 14; the Standard Cycle Co., Bombay, Rs. 37; A Sympathiser, for the sake of God, Rs. 30; the Medical Storekeeper to the Government of Bombay, Rs. 30; the Oriental Translator's Office, Bombay, Rs. 29; Messrs. Mulji Haridas and Co., Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. Padunshi Meghaji, Rs. 25; Mr. C. V. Narasinham, Chowthram (Dist. Kristna), Rs. 25; Mr. Shivaprasad Devidin Dube, Yeotmal, Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabji Nasarvanji Seth's Charity Account, Rs. 25; Late Bai Kuvarbai wife of Seth Sorabji Fardumji, Broach, Rs. 25; Messrs. Dinshaw Fardumji and Bros., Rs. 25; Messrs. Madan F. M. and Co., Rs. 19 as. 2; Collection by Mr. V. N. Pavri, Rs. 18; Collection by Mr. G. B. Trivedi below Rs. 5, Rs. 15 as. 4; Mr. Nanji Hargibhai, Rs. 15; Bai Sunderbai Ranchhoddas, Rs. 15; Mr. Martand Narayan Indulkar, Rs. 15; Mr. Shankar Krishna Agashe, Shilottur, Rs. 12 as. 15; the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Rs. 12; Through Mr. L. B. Nayak, Rs. 12; Mr. Sayanna, Purandhar; Mr. Parmanand Premji; Mr. M. A. Thakore, Huzur Deputy Collector; Major Kukde, I. M.S.; Mr. Nasarvanji N. Antia; Mr. Vinayak Laxman Bhave; Mr. Tribhuvandas Jamanadas; Mr. Motilal Hargovinddas; Dr. D. H. Mehta, Amroli; Mr. D. M. Limadiwala, Pinto Hotel; Mr. Meghaji Umarshi; Messrs. Dungarshi Laxmidas and Co.; and Messrs. Steffens and Nolle, each Rs. 10; Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Rajadhyaksha, Rs. 7; Late Mr. Nagindas Motiram, Rs. 5 as. 4; Mr. Ratanji Dhanji Mahalaxmivala, Rs. 5; Messrs. Navaratna and Sons, Rs. 5; Mr. Gangadas Vithaldas, Rs. 5; Mr. Vajeshankar Shivshankar Rs. 5; Mr. Acharatlal Jaikrishna, Rs. 5; Mr. Bholabhai Chhaganbhai, care of Morarji Gokuldas, in memory of kind wife, Rs. 5; Mr. S. B. Trivedi, Rs. 5; Mr. Narbadashankar Dayal, Rs. 5; Below Rs. 5 Rs. 3 as. 5. Total Rs. 55,065-2-9.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The amazing progress in the instruction of the Indian Police in ambulance work may be gathered from the following figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Police for the United Provinces. The total number of police who obtained certificates in first aid during 1911 was 4,614, during 1912, 4,569. The number of police who obtained certificates in first aid during 1911 was 2,933 and in 1912, 2,300. No less then 4,309 members of the Police Force in the United Provinces alone are wearing the badges of the Association.

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 234000	Rs. 680000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 918000
Or per mile of Ry.	2 8	719	4	971
For previous 4 weeks of half year	818000	2028000	15000	2861000
Total for 5 weeks.	105200	2708000	19000	3779000
Comparison.	0			
Total for cor. period of previous year	230417	501068	4005	739120
Per mile of Ry. do.	244	583	5	782
Total to cor. date do.	106592 4	2359662	17680	3442266

Increase for the week ...Rs. 178,580
Do. to date ..... „ 336,734

The London County Council has decided not to proceed with the scheme for educational cinematograph shows in Polytechnict.

Business of the Middlesborough Streets Committee being delayed by the non-arrival of an official, Councillor Mc Creton, one of the members, entertained his colleagues during the interval of waiting with a popular song.

Colonel Seely has informed Mr. Nickall that above twenty firms in the United Kingdom are noted upon the War Office list as manufacturers of airships and aeroplanes.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
"WILKINSON'S"
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited. &c.

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VIENNA PROCESS
THE PREMIER FIRM IN INDIA.
Chemical Cleaning!
Dry Cleaning! and Dyeing!
BOMBAY.
Managing Proprietor,
A. SYDNEY SMITH
NE PLUS ULTRA

MOURNING ORDERS
Returned in two or three days if sent direct to LEACH & WEBORNY.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy :—
POISONED FOOT CURED
"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

KOLIES ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED RIOTING AT BANDRA.

Twenty "kolies" or members of the fishermen community of the village of Danda, Bandra, were charged with rioting, and rashly endangering human life, and housebreaking and abetment of the same, before Rao Saheb Dabolkar, Resident Magistrate of Bandra, yesterday.

The name of the first accused is Pandu Fakir, and there were two women among the accused: Sudra, mother of Pandu, and Rumna, a sister of one of the accused, named Sravan.

Mr. Pangarkar, the prosecuting inspector of Thana, conducted the prosecution, while all the accused were represented by Mr. Kharbari, a pleader from Bombay.

The accused were charged by Mr. Modak, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bandra, who arrested them.

The story of the offence, from an official version is that for some time past, there existed bitter feeling between the two factions into which the kolies of Danda were divided. Their incessant quarrells had at times led to serious consequences, and the authorities had, in view of it, to make special arrangements to keep a strict vigilance on them. On one occassion the hatred between the parties resulted in the damage of a valuable water-reservoir at Danda, by one of the parties, and a criminal action was taken against Govind Fakir and Pavas Garu, who were charged with damaging the reservoir. The complainant in that case was one Dharma, who was the leader of one section while the accused belonged to the faction headed by Pandu Fakir. Rao Saheb Dabolkar, who heard the case, acquitted the accused on the 14th instant. On the 15th instant, just after noon, probably actuated by his bitter hatred and elated at his acquittal, the accused, who belonged to the party of Pandu Fakir, followed by a number of men and the two women, is alleged to have gone to the village, where Dharma and his party dwelt, and attempted to assault him and the other inmates of his hut, amongst whom being Rama, a witness for Dharma in the previous case. The accused, it is alleged, attempted to break into the hut and tried to destroy it. The two women who were, it is said, armed with lathies, encouraged the men in their design. The doors were eventually broken open and everything found inside destroyed. The accused then, it is alleged, tried to attack Dharma and Rama and the others who, however, succeeded in escaping. The women gave chase to Rama, who found refuge in the house of Mr. Fernandez, a Christian gentleman. This house was also attacked, but Mr. Fernandez, with the help of his servants, prevented them from doing any damage or injuring Rama in any way. The riot became so serious however that Rao Saheb Dabolkar, Inspector Noel, and Sub-Inspector Modak arrived on the scene and with the assistance of constables, quelled the disturbance and restored order.

The twenty accused were arrested and charged before the Magistrate on Saturday, when, on Mr. Modak's application, the Magistrate remanded them in custody till yesterday, in order to enable the Police to proceed with their investigations. Yesterday the case was still unheard at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but at that time the Prosecuting Inspector requested the Court to allow him to go away, as he had to catch a train in order to enable him to reach a distant place by to-morrow, where he had a case to attend to. The Magistrate, in consideration of this, adjourned the case till the 22nd inst.

Mr. Kharbari drew the attention of the Court to the report that appeared in some of the Bombay papers regarding the occurrence. The pleader stated that they were garbled reports, purely one-sided and tending to perjudice the defence as well as being highly exaggerating. The Magisirate, in these reports, was accredited at having a hand in quelling the disturbance.

The Magistrate stated that he had not read the newspaper reports and would not be prejudiced in either way. He had not done anything, and if he was extolled for any action, it was incorrect. He only went to the scene as any other man might, to see what was happening.

Mr. Karbhari further urged for bail on behalf of the accused, who, he said, were men earning respectable livelihood and the charge against them was no doubt bailable.

This request was refused by the Magistrate.

THEFT OF CHINTZ PIECES.

Yesterday, at Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Abdul Rahman Abdul Gaffoor, a lascar on board the s.s. "Sandon Hall," with the theft of some pieces of chintz, valued at Rs. 60, from the ships' cargo. On the 29th April last, the chief officer of the ship found two pieces of cloth near the accused's bunk, and questioned the latter about them, who professed absolute ignorance of the matter. Later, on information, the chief officer went to the accused's bunk and found him rolling three pieces of the same sort of cloth in a gunny bag. The accused was questioned about it, but could give no satisfacrory explanation. The officer, however, could not say where the cloth came from or to which part of the cargo it belonged.

The Magistrate remarked that the charge of theft was not proved as the property had not been indentified.

Mr. Vicaji, who appeared for the captain of the ship, then pressed for a charge under section 114 of the Police Act against the accused, for being in possession of the three prices of cloth, valued at Rs. 36, suspected to be stolen, for the possession of which he could give no explanation.

The Magistrate framed the charge accordingly, to which the accused pleaded not guilty and said he had no witness to call.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30.

THEFT OF A GOLD NECKLACE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced a Hindu boy working as a servant, named Bhima Poona, to receive eight stripes for the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 200, belonging to his mistress.

The complainant, Prabhasankar Motiram, said that on the 17th instant his wife left the necklace on the mat of a room in the presence of the accused, and went into another room. On her return she found that the accused had disappeared and along with him the necklace. She told the facts to her husband who called the accused, who had returned in the meantime, and who admitted having stolen the ornament and given to a neighbour.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal prosecuted.

ALLEGED DACOITY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mohamed Hussein Taki, of the C. I. D., charged a Pathan named Muzari Syed Khan with being concerned in a dacoity committed on the 2nd instant in Wadgaon, in the Yeotmal district.

It is alleged that a Pathan who lived at Wadgon, sought the help of Muzari to commit the dacoity, and the latter is said to have gathered some men together and raided the house of a villager, carrying away property of the value of Rs. 2,500. One of the men was immediately arrested and deprived of a revolver, while some more were arrested subsequently at Bhusaval, and two more revolvers and about a hundred revolver cartridges recovered from them.

Muzari is employed as a wharfinger in the Bombay Port Trust, and after the dacoity he came back and quietly resumed his work. He was however traced and arrested. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to Yeotmal to stand his trial there.

CONCERNING A GOAT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kazi Abdul Razak, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, charged Dost Mahomed and Abdulla Mustafa with bringing to Bombay, without a permit, a goat for slaughtering.

The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 2 each.

The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Kazi, then asked the court to confiscate the goat, but the Magistrate refused to do so.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Jehangir Alladinkhan and Mohidin Abdulla, against whom there stood a record of two and seven previous convictions respectively, were yesterday charged at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft in respect of three dozen tumblers and one lamp, collectively valued at Rs. 15.

The accused were seen coming out of the godown of one Shivlal Mulji with the property, and were arrested on Saturday night.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced the first to six months' and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE HOW.

ARAB STEEDS FROM AFRICA.

The Seventh International Horse Show will begin on June 19—not June 20 as previously announced and will remain open until June 1. The day of opening thereby clashes with the date of the Ascot Gold Cup, an arrangement which is regretted by the directors, who, however, had no alternative, as the Naval and Military Tournament will not clear out of Olympia in time to allow of an earlier start being made.

As in the case of former years, special attention will be devoted to the decorations of the vast buildings, and the general scheme this year will take the form of gold and white trellis work, with red and pink roses spreading all over it, whilst the bays in the upper galleries will be draped in varying shades of green.

The special feature of the show will, it is hoped, be the turnout of Arab chieftains and a large number of specially selected Arab horses, who will depict some interesting scenes of desert life. Mr. F. F. Euren, the secretary of the show, has been for three months in Africa in search of material for this exhibition and has penetrated for three hundred miles into the desert in order to interview the leading Sheikhs and secure their co-operation, which he has every reason for believing will be forthcoming although the final details have not been completed in all cases.

Although the entries have not as yet finally closed, it is perfectly certain that most of the prominent exhibitors of former years will again support the show. Judge Moore, of New York, will again attempt to win fame as the most successful owner and as the pilot of the winning Marathon team.

Eight Russian officers, including Captain Paul Rodzanho, have already sent in their names as competitors which provides eloquent proof of the determination on their part to retain possession of the King Edward VII. Cup which the British officers attached to the Cavalry School at Retheravon will spare no effort to wrest from them.

Little Miss Mona Dunn is again making a large entry, and Mr. Walter Winans has brought over from Vienna two of his best and speediest trotters to supplement the entries from his far-famed Surrendon Stud.

Everything, in short, points to a record show, and it may be added that not only have applications for entry forms been received from all parts of the world, but that the entries for the popular coster classes have been so numerous that these were closed a week ago, with the result that one or two of the prize-winners of former years have been too late to enter.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued 6,551 for 3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911) ... 16 Lakhs "
Annual Income ... ... 2½ Crores "
Assets ... ... 9 " "
Total Payments under Policies ... ... 42 " "
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910 ... ... 63 Lakhs "

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

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CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN OVER NEARLY THE WHOLE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 19.

Thunderstorms are reported from nearly all parts of the country and several moderately heavy falls. Rain occurred in Northern India, particularly in East Punjab. The chief falls are:—Rangoon, two inches; Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Cox's Bazar, Balasore, one; Mymensingh one and a half; Mainpuri, a half; Roorkee, Chakrata, Sialkot, one; Lahore, three; Ajmer, a half; Mount Abu, Nagpur, and Madras, one.

Pressure conditions remain favourable for continued rain in Northern India. The rain has caused low temperatures in the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, and Bengal, deficiency being sixteen degrees in the neighbourhood of Lahore.

Forecast: Continued rain in northern and Central India. Few showers in Bamu and south of the Peninsula.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 18.h	105·8	85·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	93·8	82·3	...	4·18
Muskat 18th	107·3	87·1	...	5·50
Multan	103·3	76·0	...	1·16
Rawalpindi	92·9	71·1	...	5·77
Lahore	79·4	67·2	2·94	6·59
Sirsa ...	93·3	70·0	0·12	...
Ambala	84·5	67·9	0·35	6·94
Delhi	92·0	73·8	...	2·06
Agra ...	98·0	75·5	...	3·48
Mainpuri	97·8	73·1	0·39	2·99
Jhansi	?	74·5	0·11	2·41
Cawnpore	94·2	73·9	...	5·3
Allahabad	94·6	76·5	...	4·95
Jacobabad	113·1	85·8	...	0·44
Karachi	84·5	82·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	99·1	72·2	0·65	1·82
Jaipur	94·2	72·6	0·07	0·98
Kotah	105·6	73·6	0·26	0·2
Bhuj ...	95·0	80·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·8	81·2	...	0·40
Veraval	85·1	81·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	102·1	75·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	105·0	72·8	...	0·44
Surat	91·9	81·1	...	3·59
Ahmedabad	107·6	81·7	...	0·34
Deesa	102·3	72·4	0·12	0·56
Neemuch	98·9	69·0	0·16	0·93
Indore	96·6	75·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	98·3	73·2	0·17	7·63
Saugor	92·8	77·6	...	4·33
Hoshangabad	99·1	76·9	...	4·29
Khandwa	100·7	78·1	...	5·80
Akola	104·2	80·0	...	1·65
Amraoti	98·8	77·2	0·03	1·17
Nagpur	101·1	72·8	1·01	2·57
Chanda	103·5	75·5	0·03	6·28
Raipur	102·7	79·6	...	4·05
BOMBAY	91·5	81·4	...	3·64
Ratnagiri	90·8	81·4	...	10·70
Mormugao	91·0	81·7	...	3·25
Karwar	90·7	76·0	0·49	3·73
Malegaon	102·9	73·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	99·6	70·0	0·06	1·24
Poona	96·5	71·3	...	3·41
Sholapur	99·8	73·5	...	1·67
Bijapur	98·7	72·3	0·04	4·00
Belgaum	91·3	65·5	...	2·58
Aurangabad	98·9	69·7	...	1·67
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	70·2	0·03	3·55
Hyderabad	99·3	79·2	...	2·48
Mangalore	92·3	75·8	0·03	6·13
Calicut	89·8	78·3	0·02	7·90
Cochin	93·7	78·2	0·12	9·05
Colombo	87·5	77·0	0·22	55·87
Masulipatam	101·3	77·7	...	2·32
Bellary	103·0	76·8	...	4·50
Cuddapah	100·0	81·5	...	10·33
Madras	99·5	74·5	1·01	12·39
Bangalore	94·3	68·8	...	3·87
Coimbatore	98·4	74·3	...	14·64
Trichinopoly	98·6	76·3	0·19	4·26
Negapatam	100·7	80·7	...	27·17

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the central and south east Punjab. Lahore reported a fall of 2·94 inches; Sirsa 0.12", and Ambala 0.35". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall, and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in very large excess. Temperature has fallen considerably and is to-day 26 deg. below the average at Lahore during the day.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.39" and Jhansi 0.11". Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air remains considerably damper. Temperature continues in large defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.65," "and Kotah 0.26" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is much above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Deesa has had 0.12", and Neemuch 0,16 of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in west Central India, Cutch, and south Gujarat. Night temperature is also lower than usual at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur registered 1.01" and Jabulpore 0.17" of rain. The moisture in the air is much above the average. Temperature is considerably lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar 0·49"of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are to-day moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad: Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions in the north caused nearly general rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab and west United Provinces. A few scattered showers have been reported from the Central Provinces, and Bombay Deccan, south Konkan, south east Madras, and south Malabar. The important falls are 2·94 at Lahore, 1.01" at Nagpure, and Madras. A deep depression lies over lower Sind, and sea has become rough at Karachi, moderate at Dwarka, and slight at Veraval. The Weather in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, and west Central India, is very unsettled. It is likely to affect the north Konkan also.

Local rain is likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces west Central India. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad, and possibly in Gujarat. Thunderstorms are possible in the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 19th May, 1913, was 29·942 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make of it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OUR DISTRICT ELECTION.

[BY A WOZZLEITE]

Be calm, dear reader. I know how anxious you have been about our election; but all is well. "Economy and efficiency" have won the day. Indeed I hardly know how they could have missed, for all Wozzle candidates proclaim that principle. They are all going to be as economical as the son of a Hebrew father and a Scotch mother who has been trained as a relieving officer, and as efficient as a patent medicine (see ad). N.B.—That is is their public principle, but he has a little brother, kept indoors, which is, get in any how. Of course, the old councillors stood. Binks stood on the sewage, Green on the gravel and tar, Smith on the paupers, and Jones on pig culture, while Brown stood against our new town water-supply, whose bloated extravagance, he says, represents thousands of pints of beer robbed from the deserving thirsty. Our old friend, Major Knobkerry, stood for the first time, moved thereto, he told us, by the danger the country ran through not being under strict barrack discipline,—every man, woman, and child; and he was going via the Council to the War Office, where he would let everybody see, without keeping them waiting either. His methods were truly Imperial—also his measures. He got a list of our publichouses, made a chum of our brewer, who owns most of them and even went the length of sampling his beer. But more of him anon. I leave him treating the electorate Imperially for the present.

But what was still newer to us was a lady candidate, Miss Floretta ffolliott, of the Limes (please be careful about the two little ffs). Her circular stirred every heart. Elect her, and Wozzle would be transformed into a side show of the Garden of Eden, and, to begin with, the puddle we all splash in at the foot of High-street would be concreted up. Elect her, and the gas lamps in Loverslane, so embarassing to our young couples, should be removed: also the workhouse provided with an educative cinema. Elect her, and all husbands found out of doors after dark without written license from their wives should be sentenced to a week at the washtub. But there, I cannot tell you a tithe of the things she promised, including the repair of the church weathercock, and the brotherhood of man. It was thought that some of these little matters went a trifle beyond the province of a district council; but nevertheless the circular did her a world of good. (N. B.—Some of our candidates have very hazy notions of what the council can do; but fortunately for them few of the voters have any notion at all I know I have not.)

She called at my office. I had just registered the death of poor Grubb, aged 35, (N. B.—He really died of chalk marks on the door of the "Sons of Rest," but our panel doctor kindly certified it as "senile decay"), when a Vision appeared in a beautiful picture hat, and said sweetly, "Mr. Registrar, I have called upon you, as the most important official in Wozzle"—I turned red ink—"about the election." "Favour me by sitting down, fair Vi—Madam" I replied in the sympathetic tone I keep on tap for widows. "What will you take? I have whiskey in the—" She looked puzzled, and I turned blue ink this time, realising my gross error; but it is so imperative here to ask a caller what he will take, that it slipped out incog. However, she ignored my blunder entirely as only a well-bred person can. (N, B.—Well-bred persons can ignore anything! even you, if they want to). Then she drew the curtain aside from the Almillennium. I hardly listened. I was gazing into her beaming eye—only one—the hat hid the other but who wants two suns in a firmament? When she had finished, she laid her delicate hand lightly on my cuff just on the grease spot. A thrill thrilled me. "You will vote for me, then?" said the Vision. "While I have being," I said gallantly, and should have said more but for a fit of wheezing. She rose and turned and I heard her murmur. The hat's done it again! But 'twas not so. 'Twas her glad eye though widowed of its mate.

I wish my pen might continue to hover over her, but I must proceed to tell you of a terrible tragedy. All through the Major's not knowing that by unwritten law the various districts of Wozzle are allotted out into private preserves; same as the Highlands, or a week-end party of the smart set, and canvassing by outsiders is wicked. Now our innocent Major went canvassing in Sloe Green, sacred to the influence of Farmer Weets. It was a canvass! He entrenched himself in the Cat and Fiddle there between two barrels, and would not budge. He was there "to answer questions" which generally were "What's in the barrels?" Go and see somebody as Macduff, when deprived of his rising family, and then you can imagine the wrath of Weets.

On the night of the counting they were both in the room. The Major was well up the poll, in both senses, and Weets low down ditto. The result was announced, and the scene was truly awful. W. expostulated, K. rejoined with his fist, W. rebutted, K. sur rebutted: the voting partitions flew as under and there was a dreadful kick in the stomach—fortunately, of the ballot-box. All these trifles, however, would not have mattered so much, as between friends, if W. had not committed himself to calling K. a "bulbous-nosed bounder." This was really personal, and all present were struck dumb with horror, and even the clock stopped, I hear. This fearful slander, we understand, is to have legal results, and we are all rubbing our hands at the prospect and getting ready for a holiday in the Law Courts, winding up with the latest dancer. But I wish to end on a note of sweetness and light. She got in, and at the head of the poll. So Wozzle will soon become a garden of spice for our rectified spirits to walk in.

Later, another note of S. and W. Weets and the Major have been jostled into the railway refreshment room, and kept there till they shook hands and buried the "bounder."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

On the opening night of the Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament, which is to last during the whole week, a large attendance of soldiers and civilians assembled at the Cooperage, where an excellent ring and seating accommodation had been arranged at the southern end of the ground. There were fifteen contests on the programme, and the lengthy list, which produced some fair sport, was concluded about half-past twelve.

Details:—

Novices, 10st. 4lbs. (1st round).—Pte. Bramley (1st Sherwood Foresters) beat Pte. Rooksby (1st Sherwood Foresters), Cpl. Sanders (1st Sherwood Foresters) beat Pte. Siddy (1st Sherwood Foresters).

Regimental Bantam Weight, 8st. 4lbs. (1st round).—Pte. Morton (1st S. F.) v. Pte. Hartshorn (1st S. F.). Hartshorn, with more science, had the better of the first two rounds; but Morton, though badly damaged, stuck to it gamely; and getting in some good left leads, wore his man out and won on points.

Open to all India, 10st. 7lbs. (1st round)—Pte. Sly (Middlesex Regt.) v. Pte. Makins, (Loyal North Lancs). Makins made a good effort but was out-classed right through, and received severe punishment.

Novices, 9st. 4lbs. (1st round)—Pte. Tivey (1st S. F.) v. Pte. Bryant (1st S. F.). A well-fought match, and there was little in it till the third round, when Tivey won.

Pte. Fenton (1st S. F.) v. Pte. White (1st S. F.) White pressed hard but Fenton gave him some good short-arm jabs. The fight was awarded to White.

Volunteer Championship (1st round):—Vol. Fonseca (Bombay Volunteer Rifles) knocked out Bugler Eagle (G. I. P. Railway Volunteers) in about 35 seconds.

Six-round Contest:—Pte Feast (1st S.F.) v. Pte. Burns (Loyal North Lancs). Burns was the better man all through, Feast constantly clinching.

Regimental, 10st. 7lbs. (1st round).—L.-C. Taylor (1st S. F.) v. L.-C. Tucker (1st S. F.). Tucker seemed to be suffering from nerves and was very weak, he was several times sent to the boards and his opponent had the advantage all through.

Regimental, 10st. (1st round).—Cpl. Graham (1st S. F.) v. Pte. Singleton (1st S. F.). Singleton was twice on the boards, but stuck gamely to his man and won one of the two prizes for the best losers.

Open Bantam, 8st. 4lbs. (1st round).—L.-C. McCarthy (Cheshire Regt.) knocked out Vol. Weston (Bombay Vol. Rifles) in about 45 secs.

Regimental Bantam weight, 8st. 4lbs. (1st round).—Pte. Spick (1st S. F.). v. Pte. Hustwayte (1st S. F.) Spick had the disadvantage at the beginning and was sent to the boards on several occasions, but he stuck to his man and in the third round Hustwayte retired from the fight.

Novices, 10st. 4lbs. (1st round).—Pte. Sutton (1st S. F.) v. Pte. Kennedy (1st S. F.). This contest was well-fought, but Kennedy possessed a slight advantage and drove his man against the ropes repeatedly, though suffering heavy punishment himself, while his left did excellent work. Kennedy won on points.

Novices, 9st. 4lbs. (1st round).—Pte. Rogers (1st S. F.) v. Pte. Jefferies (1st S. F.) This fight was fairly even all through Jefferies doing good foot-work. An extra round of two minutes was fought in which Jefferies gained a slight advantage.

Regimental Feather-Weight 9st. (1st round)—Pte. Dunkerley (1st S.F.) v. Pte. Upton. The latter constantly resorted to his left, and clinched all through. Dunkerley won.

The Tournament will be resumed at 9 o'clock this evening.

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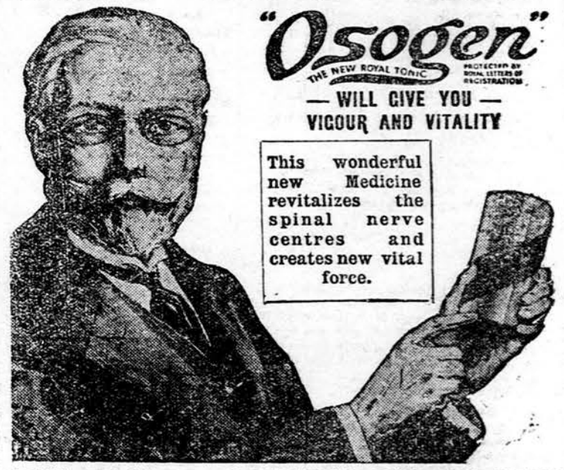

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THE Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 20th May, 1913.

OFFICERS IN THE COMPANY'S ARMY.

Few would say that the pay given to the officers of the British Army is excessive in these days, though there has been considerable improvement since the olden time. An examination of the scale of wages paid to the officers of both the Company's and the King's Service in India, make it at once evident that, unless possessed of private means, the subaltern and other officers would find it hard to make ends meet. From this limited pay sprang many of the hardships to which they were subjected, and very loud were the complaints of some of their officers against the Directors. Later attempts by the Directors to reduce the allowances with a view to carrying out a reduction of expenditure met with a united protest and led to very serious differences. But there were other features of his life which made it far from being an enviable one. The excessive heat, the long journeys in the trying sun, the insanitary surroundings, the drinking and debauchery then only too common, were all great factors in the life of the ordinary officers, and the man was lucky who was able to hold his own against them. From the time he entered India as a cadet to the time he left, he never found his life particularly easy; for, drawing a much less salary than men of his standing in the civil employ, the expenses often far exceeded his income and led him into difficulties. At first cadets were allowed much liberty which soon proved their destruction. The once famous Baraset College, abolished about a hundred years ago, was declared one of the most effective means ever invented of bringing ruin and demoralisation into the ranks of inexperienced youths who arrived as cadets in India. It was ten to one chances that, after a period there, the young cadet would have lost all the good qualities he once had, and have imbibed all the evil ways possible. There was no proper superintendence and the three hundred heedless boys set free from parental surveillance, were at a disadvantage from the beginning. Drinking and all kinds of immoral practices were engaged in, while all the cruel instincts were aroused by the cruel sports in which they frequently engaged. At first these raw youths were subjected to exorbitant expenses at the taverns, and the deceits of the sharpers, only too ready to pounce on a simple victim. One cadet describes the difficulties he found in making his limited means suffice for his needs: "It (my dress) grows tattered in one quarter whilst I am establishing funds to repair it in another and my coat is in danger of losing the sleeves, while I am pulling it off to try on a new waistcoat. . . . I have to-day dined on porridge, made of half-ground flour instead of oatmeal; and I shall mostlikely dine to-morrow on plantain friters." This he tells us was the effect of necessity and not choice.

If a subaltern desired a few months' leave, he was provided with quarters in Calcutta, but the description of one of these places is scarcely attractive. "I shall not readily forget my impressions on my being inducted by my sirdar bearer into the small apartment which was destined to serve me at once for parlour, bedroom, and bath. Naked and comfortless as any quarters in England, the appearance of this one was not rendered more prepossessing by the circumstance of the walls being adorned with sundry indentations, stains of suspicious colour, and a profuse sprinkling of ink." One young subaltern gives an account of the difficulties he experienced in financial matters in spite of the fact that he possessed private means which gave him some advantage over the rest. He netted Rs. 195 per month, and his expenses totalled Rs. 265, so that he was regularly in debt Rs. 70 per month. Duels were exceedingly common, cases occurring even among the highest officials. The young subaltern was especially liable to these challenges, the refusal of which practically demanded his instant resignation of his commission. Any person who would not go out was scouted at the mess table and by the officers of his own corps, and was posted as a coward throughout the service. Some of the young officers gloried in having "killed their man," a fact which added a certain terror to their names. It was not till well into the nineteenth century that the system of duelling was abolished by law.

In 1794, the officers of the Company, annoyed at the numerous supersessions by the introduction of the King's troops, protested and laid their grievances before the Court of Directors. At first their representations were unnoticed but insistence on their demands led to the preparation of new regulations. Furlough on pay for three years was conceded, and full pay for life after twenty-two years' service. Later, the Court of Directors allowed half-pay to those who had served for thirteen years in India, and also made the rates of the two services to tally. The case for the officers was strongly put by a Mr. Dundas to the House. He pointed out that the officers of the Company were not able to rise above the rank of Colonel. "An officer, after perhaps a slow and dreary progress of thirty years, during which time he was continually combating all the dangers of a dreadful clime, and of an enemy, must, as things are now constituted, make up his mind to be an exile from his native country, or return without acknowledgment or reward from those he had served, to starve perhaps, unless fortune enabled him to lay up something for the support of old age." At the very commencement of his career, an officer was sometimes struck down with a dangerous disease, and instead of being allowed to return for the recuperation of his health, he had to remain in India struggling against the evil. The civilian officers were allowed to augment their salaries by private trade, but this was forbidden the military officer. According to an order of the Governor-General in 1826, it was declared that any military found to be engaged in any mercantile or commercial transactions should be held incapable of serving. He was to be suspended and dispatched to Europe, with a recommendation to the Court of Directors, that he should be dismissed from the Army. It is to the honour of the British officer who had to serve under such unfavourable conditions that he never failed to respond with true heroism and loyalty to the call of his country in the time of need.

NEW ZEALAND'S CENSUS. The population of New Zealand is shown by the new census returns, to hand yesterday, to be 1,008,468 persons, of whom 2,630 were Chinese, and 2,879 half-castes living amongst and as Europeans. This census was of the Dominion only, and did not include Maoris or the inhabitants of the annexed Pacific Islands. Separate enumerations were made of these, when it was found that the native race totalled 49,844 persons, including 4 181 half-castes living as Maoris Two hundred and forty-nine Maori women were returned as married to European husbands. The complete population, therefore, of New Zealand and the annexed Islands is 1,070,910. The total half-caste or mixed European and Maori population on the main Islands of the Dominion was 7,060 persons. The number of half-caste Maoris living among Europeans increased since 1906 by 301, or at the rate of 11·68 per cent. In that year the number of Maori wives of Europeans was 211; in 1911, it was 249. The Chinese increased from 2,570, at the time of the census of 1906, to 2,630 in April, 1911, or at the rate of 2·33 per cent. The Maori population fell from 41,993 in 1891 to 39,854 in 1896, but the disappearance of the aborigines has been checked. The number increased to 43,143 in 1901, to 47,731 in 1906, and, further, to 49,844 in 1911, the increase since 1891 being at the rate of 18·70 per cent. The increase on the total European population between 29th April, 1906, and 2nd April, 1911, including immigrants, amounted to 119,890 persons, or a rate of 13·49 per cent. Between the census of 1901, and that of 1906, the numerical increase was 115,859 persons, or 14·99 per cent.

BRITISH INDIANS IN CANADA. British Indian subjects in Canada—principally Sikhs who have seen service—are about to represent their grievances to the Colonial Office. Not having been heeded two years ago, a deputation of three Sikh gentlemen has now gone over to London to interview the Secretary of State. It appears that, by virtue of treaties with their respective Governments, 400 Japanese yearly, with their families, on showing possession of 50 dollars, may enter the Dominion; and Chinamen, without restriction of number, on paying a head-tax of 500 dollars. Indian subjects of the Crown come under the ordinary regulations affecting immigrants from Asia, and are almost excluded by reason of an Order in Council of the Governor-General of Canada, dated 9th May 1910, which stipulates that immigrants shall come "by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, or upon through tickets purchased or prepaid in Canada." Not only is there no direct steamship service between India and Canada, but it is stated that by private arrangement with the Dominion Government no steamship company in India will issue through tickets to Canada. The effect of the regulations is to deprive the present settlers of the companionship of their wives and families. We trust they may now obtain redress.

DISPLACED POPULATION. The Mysore Government recognises that the construction of the new Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi,—involving the submersion of about 5,000 acres of wet land, and 4,656 acres of dry land, situated in forty-eight villages, of which eight will be more or less completely submerged—means the displacement of about five thousand souls. The acquirement of the lands and resettling the people is found to possess peculiar difficulties, necessitating the adoption of measures of an exceptional character. As experience elsewhere has shown the mere payment of money compensation to the owners of land without any attempt to resettle them, ends in the reduction of the people to the condition of day-labourers. In the interests of both Government and the people, it is felt that the disturbed occupiers must have new grants of land; and fortunately, suitable land is available on three channel extension projects in the immediate vicinity of their present villages. This plan is, therefore, to be carried out, and is believed that the displaced villagers will suffer comparatively little inconvenience and no pecuniary loss.

GERMANY AND THE PANAMA. It is believed that, notwithstanding the readiness of the British steamship companies to take advantage of the Panama Canal, German liners are likely to forestall them. Negotiations are said to be in progress for the acquisition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by Germany's premier line. That American concern is the most important on the Pacific, is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railway, and carries on three distinct services, one of them between San Francisco, Hawaii and the Orient, with 18 steamers of 94,329 tons gross. The Pacific Mail proposed to build four large vessels, 30,000 tons each for sailings from New York via the Canal to China and Japan, but was compelled to abandon the project in consequence of a clause in the Panama Act prohibiting the passage of railway-owned steamers through the waterway. Moreover, the Hamburg-Amerika line is credited with the intention of carrying emigrants to the Pacific slope at the same rate now charged for transport to New York plus the Canal dues, and it is said that prospective passengers are already paying for their tickets on the instalment plan.

THE P and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

REVIEW OF THE GUARDS' BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Royal Review of the Guards' Brigade on Monday, in Hyde Park, was a fine sight, though the weather was far from propitious. King George the Fifth has not the luck in this respect that was so conspicuous in the case of Queen Victoria. Queen's weather was proverbial throughout her long reign, and the announcement of her intention to be present at any function was a practical guarantee of favourable climatic conditions. On Monday it rained hard during a great part of the proceedings, and a grey mist hung over the parade-ground detracting a good deal from the brilliancy of the scene. The occasion was a memorable one from the fact that it was the first time that the nine battalions of the Brigade of Guards had been on parade together, and an additional interest was given by the presence of companies formed of the Army Reservists and National Reservists who had served in the Guards. These companies were formed up in rear of the Brigade, and at the conclusion of the parade formed up in column of route with their battalions and defiled past His Majesty at the Hyde Park Corner exit from the Park. With one exception the show was worthy of the high reputation of the Guards for ceremonial. The reception in line of quarter columns was as steady as it could be, and the handling of arms in the Royal Salute was an example of smartness, the march past in mass, and in line of battalion, quarter columns by regiments, left nothing to be desired in swing, steadiness, and general finish; but the march past in column of double companies was not what one expects from the Brigade. The distances were not well kept; here the left swung forward, there the left hung back, and there was more than a suspicion of waviness in the line of nearly every double company. There was nothing in the formation or condition of the ground to account for or excuse the lapse from exactness, and it is not usual for the Guards to underdo things in the matter of practice and drill. It wasn't the fault of the bands; but what was the cause it is hard to say A very small thing does it as a rule, and is sufficient to upset a double company, but when with few exceptions it occurs throughout a brigade, it looks as if over anxiety to do well, and possibly a little over-doing the practice had defeated the object; anyhow, whatever the cause, it had disappeared before the troops again passed the saluting base, as there was not a trace of unsteadiness in the mass or line of quarter columns as they passed, the latter especially being noticeably excellent in every detail. Excellent also was the Advance in Review Order at the finish. The Irish Guards had to take the place of the missing battalion of the Scots Guards, which induced the reflection that reorganizations on the cheap are not always improvements, that there is not that close connection between reductions and efficiency that recent War Ministers have tried to impress upon us. Four homogenious regiments of Guards would be none too many.

TERRITORIALS.

The City of London Territorial Force Association has adopted a resolution in favour of some payment to Territorial soldiers to meet the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them by attending at drills and "to confer on them a special public benefit" and also to employers to give facilities to their men for joining the force. The Association recommends the refund to employers and employees of the insurance tax of every man who attends the annual training for 15 days. The suggested rate of reimbursement to cover out of pocket expenses in attending drills is sixpence per attendance up to a maximum of a sovereign, provided that the N. Co. or man makes himself efficient at musketry and by attending annual training. Proposals of this kind, and there are many of them being put forward from different directions, show the difficulties which are being realized in getting, and retaining men. There is no particular harm in these proposals, nor is there very much good. The payment suggested is not sufficient to attract anyone to the force, but in the aggregate the totals would add a considerable amount to the yearly growing cost of our 'Citizen Army.' It is improbable that these suggestions will ever be acted upon. There are many ways in which the money, if granted, could be spent with better results as regards attracting recruits, than in the manner outlined. With the Territorials, as with the old volunteers, the social side counts for much, and improvements to Drill Halls, making them better suited to social functions, are more thought of than the getting back of a few sixpences spent in train fares and other out-of-pocket expenses incident to putting in attendances at drill.

YEOMANRY.

The uncertainty which has hitherto existed as to the war organization of 'Yeomanry Regiments' has been set at rest. The Army Council has decided that though in peace time these Regiments should be formed in four squadrons, they should only have three on mobilization. The reason given for this decision is that "if four squadrons were approved for war, they would take the field at a strength considerably below war establishment," which is, doubtless a fact. At the same time with troops trained, as Territorials, is it advisable to avoid changes on mobilisation? there is quite enough to be done without having to make three squadrons out of what can be assembled of four, and the re-posting of men to strange surroundings, new officers and non-commissioned officers, does not appear to make efficiency at the start of operations. It would seem preferable that peace and war organizations should be identical. With regular troops great stress is laid on Brigades and Divisions taking the field with Generals and Staffs with whom they have been serving in peace, and by whom their training has been carried out, and it would seem that the same principle should apply to the Territorials, especially in the smaller units.

SERVICES' EXHIBITION.

The Imperial Services Exhibition at Earl's Court will be opened in a few weeks. It is planned on a scale that can only be described as truly magnificent, and should be a great success in every way—especially it is to be hoped, financially, as all the profits will go to Service charities. It is nearly a quarter of a century since the last Service Exhibition was held in London and during that time the advance that has been made in the instruments of of war has been very great. The object of the Exhibition is to show the progress that has taken place in the scientific preparation for the defence of the Empire by land and sea, and thereby to stimulate public interest in matters connected with the question of defence—the most important and urgent problems of the day. During the construction and in the working of the Exhibition, when opened, preference will be given to men who have belonged to one or other of the Services to carry out the work; only when absolutely necessary will any outside labour be employed. The War Office are giving practical expression of sympathy with the objects of the Exhibition by affording every assistance in their power. Everything connected with the armament and equipment of the army in the present will be on view, and a large number of exhibits of historic interest have been promised on loan from museums and private collections. Woolwich contributes a collection of cannon from the fourteenth century downwards to the present time, including the bombard that was used at Crecy. The naval side will include modern naval ordnance and the replica of a portion of a modern battleship, showing gun turrets, and the quarters for the crew. There will be diving operations, which can be comfortably viewed through the glass-side of the tank, naval and military displays, demonstrations of wireless telegraphy, and a great battle scene, as a wind-up. The Empress Hall will be turned into a lake for the nonce, on which battle ships, torpedo craft, and submarines, will be engaged in conflict, and aircraft seen fulfilling their role. With this and the Royal Naval and Military Tournament the sight-seeing public should have plenty of opportunity of showing an interest in the services. The spectacle at the Tournament this year is connected with the Restoration, the climax being the entry of King Charles II into Whitehall. The scheme is to lead up to the final scene in which the King at the invitation of the people through their elected representatives, makes his entry accompanied by his two brothers, the Lord General Monck, the Lord Mayor, etc., and followed by an imposing military escort.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

The report of the Director of Military Training on the examinations of officers for promotion, held last December, has just been issued. So far as the Regular Army is concerned, the Captains come best out of the ordeal with a percentage of 14·42 of failures. The Lieutenants did not show any high standard of excellence in their work, most of them failing to apply the principles that they had learnt; in other words they had not digested what they had read, a failing not entirely confined to subaltern officers. The Majors made a somewhat poor show in trying to prove their fitness for command, 35·52 per cent being spun, and that on a problem said to be more than ordinarily simple. But it is often the simplest problems that are responsible for most of the failures in the examination room. Candidates are on the lookout for pitfalls and traps, having a fixed belief that there must be some hidden danger lurking below the seemingly simple exterior, and thereby work their own undoing by reading into the problem something that was not intended by the examiner, and could not possibly come into the problem as stated.

WELLINGTON'S SOLDIERS.

Messrs. Methuen and Co. have just published a book which is admirably suited for regimental libraries. "The Soldiers whom Wellington led" should be popular with the soldiers of to-day. It is not too long, and throughout the author, Mr. Fraser, holds the attention, as he gives an adequate and vivid impression of the glory, romance, and tragedy of the Peninsular campaign. He selects some of the most striking of the events, the personalities, and the special features of the war, and describes them effectively. He has drawn largely from diaries and other private sources as well as the standard histories. The sidelights from letters and other documents of both French and English officers, who went through the campaign, make the pictures, he draws, stand out clearly. The personal sketches are done quite excellently, "Old Charley" of the 48th Foot, "Daddy Hill" and Colquhoun Grant, Wellington's chief scout, live again in Mr. Fraser's pages. Of incidents and events he writes clearly and with nerve. His account of how the Middlesex Regiment, then the 57th Foot, gained the name of the "Die-Hards," is a stirring bit of word-painting. We see the regiment standing at point-blank range of the enemy, outnumbered by three to one, a perfect example of discipline, loading and firing as steadily as if it were but platoon exercise, all the while closing in on the centre, as the enemy's fire made gaps in the line; and as they closed they picked up the dressing, so that at the end of the hour and half pounding the line was still

(Continued on page 8.)

THE JAP. ANESE PROBLEM.

A PLACE AI MONG TH E NATIONS.

EFFECT OF DI EMOCRATIC GOVERNM ENT.

PASSIONATE AMBITI ON OF THE ISLANDER S.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AG ENCY.]

LONDO N, May 19.

A message to the *Daily* from Washington says that *Telegraph* Secretary for the Navy, de Mr. Daniels, the sensational papers, which clares that presenting the relations betw are misre- and America are the enemies een Japan He has ordered every ship in t of peace. to hold to its present anchorag he Pacific he knows that with the mov because one vessel there would be a ment of different stories set on foot. hundred

LATER.

Sir Valentine Chirol, in a three- column article in the *Times*, to-day, points out the bearing of the recent rapid progress of Japan towards demo- eracy on the Californian question, He says, it is certain that the more p cular the form of Government gro vs in Japan, the more will the rulers be com- pelld to insist on the full recogn ition of their position among the nat ions of the world; and if the claim is den ied, the more difficult it will be to rest ain the passionate outburst of popu lar feeling.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

ACTION AGAINST CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

LONDON, May 18.

It is stated that the Government now has sufficient evidence against Miss Christabel Pankhurst, of directing the militant movement from Paris, to justify diplomatic representations, which may lead to her expulsion from France.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Up to the present, none of the Suffragist food-atrikers, who were temporarily released under the "Cat and Mouse Bill," has surrendered on the expiry of her respite.

The first re-arrest was made yesterday at Brighton.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS.

New York, May 3.

A great parade of women in support of the demand for the franchise took place today. Thirty thousand women marched through the streets and displayed much enthusiasm. They included a considerable contingent of New England women. The demonstration passed off without any untoward events.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

WAGERS OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

LONDON, May 19.

Intense interest is being taken in America in the forthcoming polo struggle. It is stated that wagers amounting to one million dollars have already been made. While odds of 3 to 1 were readily offered against the Britishers, before their arrival; only even money is obtainable now.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

OVER ONE HUNDRED RUSSIANS IMPRISONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May, 18.

One hundred and eleven persons have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for demonstrating on the Russian May Day.

FRENCH ARMY POLICY.

820 MILLION FRANCS REQUIRED.

PARIS, May 18.

The cost of retaining the two-year men with the colours will be 400 million francs. A further 420 millions is required for additional armaments. So far there is no indication how the cost will be met.

A CHINESE OUTRAGE.

OPIUM GROWERS BURNED IN A TEMPLE.

SHANGHAI, May 18.

According to a Press report from Western Hunan, the local gentry and farmers, resenting the action of troops in rooting up the opium in Shenchowting, assembled in the temple to discuss the matter, whereupon the troops set fire to the building. Sixty-seven persons perished.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA, May 19.

The engineers have destroyed the dyke at the western end of the Canal and allowed the waters to enter an extensive section.

ESPIONAGE CASE.

BRITISH OFFICERS PARDONED.

END OF FAMOUS GERMAN INCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 19.

The German Emperor has pardoned Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, who have been confined in the fortress at Wesel, since December 1912, as a consequence of their conviction for *espionage*.

Mr. Bertrand Stewart, solicitor, who was also confined in the fortress on a similar conviction, has also been pardoned.

THE BALKANS.

GREECE AND SERVIA OPPOSE BULGARIA.

LONDON, May 19.

All the peace delegates have arrived in London.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that Greece and Servia have concluded a treaty, which involves a common policy with regard to the conquered territories, and an anti-Bulgarian alliance.

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTS.

MERCHANT VESSELS TO BE ALTERED.

LONDON, May 19.

The *Morning Post* states that Government experts have been visiting the shipbuilding yards in Britain, and examining the vessels in course of construction and the plans of future vessels, with the object of finding out the transport facilities offered by them. It is understood that some ships will be slightly altered, so as to permit of the transport of troops and horses, etc., at the slightest notice.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

PRESIDENT'S DESIRES LIKELY TO BE REALISED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The decision of the Senate against the d statory public hearing of persons inter es ted in the Traiff is regarded as indica- ti va that the measure will eventually pass in the form that the President desires. Ow ing, however, to the small democratic ma jority in the Senate, the supporters of the Bill are displaying a conciliatory atti tude.

HL IN SOUTH AMERICA.

C ICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF OFI RICH FIELDS.

BUENOS AYRES, May 19.

It is officially announced that rich oil-fiel s have been discovered in the San Cri etobal province, in Santa Fe.

RU SSIAN PRESS LAW.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.

The ne wspapers are up in arms against the reacti nary Press Law, which the Minister o f the Interior has prepared, and which re-establishes the censorship.

LORD MORLEY'S BERLIN VISIT.

LONDON, May 19.

Lord Morl ey left Berlin yesterday- Beyond meeti ng Admiral von Tirpitz, at a dinner-party at the British Embassy, he had no offici al conversations whatever

THE BAGI IDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 19.

The *Daily* *Telegraph* understands that Herr Gwin ner, the head of the Deutsche Bank, a nd President of the Baghdad Railway Company, will arrive in London this wee k.

NAVAL BOA T DISASTER.

LONDON, May 19.

A naval boat wi th nineteen men of H. M. destroyer "Itchen" capsized off Granton, Scotlan d, in a high sea. Seven men were drow ned.

FATAL MINE E XPLOSION.

BELPE VALLEY, OHIO, May 18.

Sixteen persons have been killed in a a mine explosion here.

SCHOOLMASTER'S SUICIDE.

EUROPEAN SHOOTS I MSELF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 19.

A tragedy was enacted in Bishop Cotton's Boys' School here last night. Mr. Umpleby, an assistant master, about two days ago struck two little boys with his fist at the singing class, and his conduct was reported to the governors of the school. Last evening Mr. Umpleby blew his brains out with a revolver. Last year the same master was in trouble over a similar case of ill-treatment of a boy.

BOMB AT LAHORE.

EXPLOSION KILLS A CHUPRASI.

PIECE OF MACHINE PIERCES THE HEART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A chuprasi in the employ of the Gymkhana Club is reported to have died of a bomb explosion on Saturday night, near the Lawrence Hall. The details have not transpired and it is said that no traces of the bomb have been discovered. The body was removed to the Morgue for examination. A vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.

LATER.

Some houses were searched yesterday at Lahore, belonging to Pindidas and others who where implicated in the old sedition trials, on account of the affair on the road leading from Lawrence Hall to Government House, Lahore, on Saturday night, in which an Indian was killed. The particulars of the accident are nor yet out, as the police are proceeding very cautiously; but rumour speaks of a bomb.

The following are the details so far obtained of what is believed to have been a bomb explosion on Saturday night, near the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, in which a chaprasi of the Library Gymkhana Club was killed. The accident took place a little before nine, but though the place has been guarded by police since the occurrence, the only traces found of the explosion are a few small pieces of metal and paper, obtained by a careful search of the ground for many yards. The glass of a neighbouring lamp-post was shattered and marks of flying fragments were discovered on trees in the vicinity.

Colonel Clark, Civil Surgeon, Lahore, who held the post-mortem, deposed before the inquest held by the Deputy Commissioner, that the death was due to hemorrhoege and shock. The right ventricle of the heart was penetrated. Fragments of tin were found in the organs of the body and needles penetrated into his hip.

Questioned by the Deputy Commissioner if he would expect such injuries from the explosion of a bomb, Colonel Clark answered, "Yes."

Furthur questioned, Colonel Clark said the deceased must have stumbled against the bomb in the dark, it was not likely that he was carrying it and accidentally dropped it.

Some clue to the bomb is furnished by the evidence of Captain Phillips, of 28th Punjabis, who said that while leaving the Gymkhana a little before the accident, he saw, what appeared like a white tin canister near the place of the accident, but being in a hurry, he did not stop to pick it up.

Asked as to whether, when he heard the explosion that night, he connected it with the white object he saw on the road, Captain Phillips said he did not.

Harkishori Lal, assistant secretary of the Gymkhana, said that when he was returning home from the office that night he took the road where the bomb exploded, but did not see any white canister such as mentioned by Captain Phillips. The deceased, who survived the explosion only a few minutes, was first seen by an Indian pleader, Mr. Hakumat Rai, who was driving by and next by Bevan Petman, Government advocate, who hurried from the club on hearing the noise.

Questioned by these gentlemen, the deceased said, "Gola lag gya" (hit by a ball).

In connection with the Barisal Conspiracy Case, it is said that warrants have been issued against some forty persons, of whom twenty-nine have already been arrested. A special magistrate is likely to be sent to Barisal to hold an enquiry prior to commitment.

EUROPEAN WOMAN ARRESTED.

COLLECTION OF BOGUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Mrs. McMeneany, a European woman, was arrested last evening on three charges of cheating. It is alleged that she cheated several persons, including some Chinamen, by misrepresenting that she was authorised to collect funds for the Hazaribagh Girls' School. It is said the amount realised by these bogus subscriptions exceeds two thousand rupees.

DEATH OF A NOTED BENGALI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Mr. D. L. Roy, late of the Bengal Provincial Service, and the foremost Bengali dramatist of the day, died on Saturday night. He was a graduate agriculture from Cirencester College, and on returning from England joined Government service. He acquired a wide reputation as a humorist and his humorous songs and dramas were very popular among all and some specially among educated classes. While in England, he published a volume of lyrics to which Sir Edwin Arnold contributed a preface. His name is a household word in Bengal, and his humorous and national songs are unrivalled in Bengali literature.

BOREGAON SMASH.

TRIAL OPENED AT AKOLA.

CHARGE AGAINST ASSISTANT STATION MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, May 19.

The trial of Sadashiv Manchar Joshi, Assistant Stationmaster at Boregaon, in connection with the disastrous collision which occurred between a goods and a passenger train near Boregaon Station on the G. I. P. Railway, on the morning of the 30th April last, commenced here to-day before Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, Akola.

The accused stands charged with endangering the safety of persons by disobeying the general rule sanctioned, and notified under the Indian Railways Act, and with disobeying a rule, which was not inconsistent with any such general rule, and which the accused was bound, by the terms of his employment, to obey.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Anant Vishnu Khare.

It was explained to the accused that as the court had taken cognizance of the case against him under section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accused was entitled, under section 191 of the said Act, to ask to be committed to the Sessions or to have the case transferred to some other magistrate. Accused replied that he had no objection to the court proceeding with the case and that he did not wish to avail himself of either of the privileges provided by section 191.

Mr. P. D. Kirham, District Superintendant of Police, Akola, was the first witness to be examined. He said that he received intimation of the disaster on the 30th of April, and proceeded to the spot. He found that the 356 up passenger train had collided with the 322 up goods train. He discovered that 29 persons had been killed on the spot. One died in a village near by, while three more died in the Akola hospital. Thus the total number of the dead was thirty-three so far. Witness said the number of the injured was eighty-two, of whom seventeen were seriously injured. These seventeen included the three, who died in the Akola hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare, witness said he got intimation of the joint enquiry from the District Traffic Superintendent, and he attended the first day's sitting only. Beyond that he took no part in the enquiry in this case. At this stage His Honour wished to put in the report of the joint enquiry, to which Mr. Khare took objection on the ground that at the enquiry his client might have made an incriminating statement, which would go against him. His Honour said he wished to consider the Government Inspector's report thereon as it was a public document.

The argument on this point was reserved.

EVIDENCE OF DISTANCES.

Mr. Cyril Tedman, Acting District Engineer, G. I. P. Ry., produced a plan of the Railway between Katipurna and Boregaon and also a diagram of Boregaon Station, and said they were prepared in his office under his instructions. The distance between the two stations, the witness said, was five and a quarter miles. The collision occured at mileage 375. The distance between Boregaon and the scene of the collision was three-quarters of a mile, while that between the latter and Katepurna was four miles and a half. The distance from the site of impact to the outer Boregaon signal was approximately 1,300 feet. Witness had measured the distances on the 3rd of May. The distance from the Boregaon Stationmaster's office and the home signal was just over half a mile. From the plan witness could say that the Boregaon home signal was mid-way between the station and the outer-signal.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of Government Railway Police, produced the block instrument at Katepurna Station, and said it was brought from that station on the 7th instant. It was first sealed in the witness' presence on the 3rd of May at Katepurna, after Mr. Campbell had tested it before the members of the joint enquiry. The instrument had been sealed with his honour's signature. That seal was broken personally by the witness on the 4th of May to enable the Traffic Manager to see the defect.

Questioned by Mr. Khare, witness said he did not take part in the joint enquiry but watched the proceedings on behalf of the Government in his capacity as Superintendent of Police. He made no investigation into the causes of the collision.

Questioned by the court, the witness said, he made no enquiry into the causes of the collision as he received a telegram from the District Magistrate that he had ordered a magisterial enquiry and therefore no police enquiry was necessary.

Mr. Keshar Narsingh, District Nazir, produced a small [illegible] seal bag and said it was given to him by Sorabji, about a fortnight ago, and it had since been in his charge. The seal had not been broken but was intact. Sorabji had told him that the bag contained two signal balls.

THE INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. James Calvert Barton, District Traffic Superintendent, G I P Railway, residing at Bhusaval, said he received a message signed jointly by the Stationmaster at Boregaon and the Guard of the 356 up passenger at 6-30 a.m. on 30th April. The witness ordered a breakdown train and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. On his way thither he took charge of the Boregaon block book. On arrival on the scene, the witness found that the 322 up goods and the 356 up passenger trains had collided. The collision had been caused by the passenger train pitching into the rear of the goods train. On the same day the witness told Inspector Collins, who was going to Katepurna, to bring the Katepurna block book and give it to the witness. Mr. Collins gave him the book in the early hours of May 1st, and the witness had produced before it the joint enquiry. Besides that, the witness took charge, on 5th May, of the Murtazapur and Yawalkhed block books, which he also produced. The Boregaon instrument on the Katepurna side, witness continued, was not worked after the collision; partly because the contact was broken and partly because witness had suggested to Mr. Collins, in the early morning of the 1st May, that it would be better not to use the instrument, but the witness did not remember having given any definite order. The Katepurna instrument on the Boregaon side was also put out of use by Mr. Collins. Witness was a member of the joint enquiry.

Question.—"We want to know the cause of the collision."

Answer.—"The collision was caused by the goods train being held up outside Boregaon and the passenger train pitching into it."

Question.—"Do the block books show that both the trains were on the same section?"

GIVING OF SIGNALS.

Answer.—"Column 19 of the Katepurna block book shows that ball No. 2 was taken out of the instrument for the goods train and that ball No. 7 was taken out for the passenger train. Column 22 shows that the "train entering section" signal for the goods train was given to Boregaon at 4-10 a.m., while the same column shows that the same signal for the passenger train was given at 4-55 a.m. The "is line clear" signal for the goods was signalled by Katepurna to Boregaon at 3-55 a.m., as shown in column 14 of the Katepurna block book, and according to column 15 of the same book, this signal was acknowledged by Boregaon at 3 55 a.m."

In giving further details of entries of signals in block books, the witness said, column 14 of the Katepurna block books, showed that the "obstruction danger signal" was given to Boregaon at 3-55 a.m. for the goods train, while the same column showed that "is line clear" was asked of Boregaon for the passenger train at 4-40 a. m. and was acknowledged by Boregaon at 4-40 a.m., as shown in column 15. Column 18 showed that the "obstruction danger signal" was given to Boregaon to 4-52.

The witness referring to the Boregaon block book said that according to column 2 of the Boregaon book, the "is line clear" signal was received from Katepurna for the goods train at 3-50 a.m.; while column 4 showed that "Line is clear" signal was given by Boregaon to Katepurna at 3-50 a.m. From column 6 it appeared that the acknowledgement of "obstruction danger signal" was given to Katepurna at 3-50 a. m. "Train entering section" signal was given by Katepurna in column 22.

The signal for the goods train, witness continued, should be acknowledged by an entry in column 8 of the Boregaon book. So far as witness could make out, there appeared to be a figure which looked like "4" in column 8 of the Boregaon book. That figure appeared to have been overwritten by "can." This showed that in that column first the three letters of the word "cancelled" obliterated the figure "4" or whatever it might be. Column 9 of the Boregaon book again appeared to bear the figures concealed under the letters "elle" of the same word "cancelled." The Boregaon book also contained an entry covering columns 8 to 13 against the goods train as follows:—"cancelled at 4-35 by K T. P."

Referring to the entries in the Boregaon book, regarding the passenger train, witness said, the "Is-line clear" signal was received from Katepurna at 4-35 for the passenger train as shown in column 2 of the Boregaon book, while column 4 of the same book showed that the "line is clear" signal for the passenger train was given to Katepurna at 4-35 a. m. Column 6 of the Boregaon book showed that the "obstruction danger signal" from Katepurna was acknowledged by Boregaon at 4-46 a. m., while the 8th column showed that the "train entering section" signal was received from Katepurna for the passenger train at 4-50 a. m.

Further enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 19.

Captain Robinson, R.F.A., from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 79th Battery, R.F.A., Jhansi.

Captain J. T. B. Mayne, No. 79 Company, R.G.A., is posted to No. 85 Company, R.G.A., Bombay.

Brigadier-General Fanshaw, Commanding the Jubbulpore Brigade, is granted leave of 4 months and 19 days.

Capt. Bean, 101st Grenadiers, succeeds Capt. Macpherson, 124th Infantry, as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, on the 18th October next.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Scallon is transferred from the Burma to the Lucknow division.

Major-General Pilcher is transferred from the Meerut division to the Burma division and Major-General C. A. Anderson, now at Hong Kong succeeds to the command of the Meerut division.

MAJOR-GENERAL PILCHER will succeed Sir Robert Scallon in Burma and Major-General Anderson will be posted Meerut Division.

BANK OF BURMA.

QUESTION OF JUDGE'S DIRECTION.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW LIQUIDATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 19.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble, a creditor of the Bank of Burma to the sum of Rs. 45,000, has put in a petition protesting against the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Charlesworth as Official Liquidator in place of Mr. Holdsworth, who has proceeded on leave. The petition recited that he was also an attorney of creditors depositors and shareholders through the Calcutta branch of the Bank of Burma, whose claims amounted to twelve lakhs of rupees. Mr. Holdswoth's appointment was made against the wishes of a very large majority of creditors and shareholders. Mr. Charlesworth being auditor of the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., against whom the bank might have take legal proceedings on certain matters, it was not desirable that he should be the bank's Official Liquidator. Mr. Charlesworth being a nominee of Mr. Holdsworth, whose conduct of the liquidation has been far from satisfactory and most expensive and inefficient, the creditors and shareholders he represented, objected to Mr. Holdsworth's nominee's appointment. He prayed that the court would be pleased to appoint a person as official liquidator who was experienced, sympathetic, efficient and economical, and in whom the shareholders and creditors, whom the petitioner represeneted, had confidence.

The hearing of this application and those of Mr. A. K. Donald, officiating Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, and of the Advisory Committee, is fixed for June 2nd.

In connection with the Bank of Burma case, on a full bench reference, Mr. Higinbotham, officiating Government Advocate, to-day granted certificates in the cases of Clifford and Strachan, on the following additional points, making eight in all, whether the learnd judge erred:—(1) in failing to direct the jury that there was any sufficient ground for them to decide whether the principal sums of each of the following debts was bad to the knowledge of the accused at the date of issue of the balance sheet, namely the debts of Mower and Co." The Mount Pima Mining Company, Maung Aung Ban, the Rangoon Refinery Co., Major O'Meagher. Messrs. Attaims Moberly, Cutteral Sevastopolo and A. Stephen; (2) in directing Mr. Meugen's deposition that to say that interest on unsecured loans should go to interest on suspense account was tantamount to saying that these debts were doubtful; (3) in directing them that they might be allowed to draw presumptions under the provisions of section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, as to S. A. Mower's knowledge of the facts constituting an offence charged, for which the necessary foundation had not been led by evidence.

CHINESE IN TIBET.

GENERAL CHUNG'S STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The "Empire" this afternoon says that General Chung, who commanded the Chinese force in Tibet with I. C. Suez, the Trade Agent at Gyantse, reached Chumbi little over a month ago from Lhassa, the journey occupying fourteen days. Kalimpong was reached on May 12th, Puchock on the 13th, and Ghoom on the 14th. The party left Ghoom the same evening and reached Calcutta on the 15th.

Interviewed by an "Empire" representative, General Chung described the march from Sheohuan to Lhassa. They left the Chinese frontier in September 1908, with three thousand troops and, after six months, the General reached the Tibetan capital with a third of his force. The actual fighting commenced in November 1911 and continued till December 1912. The Chinese lost 220 killed and wounded. After the termination of hostilities, the troops were disbanded and sent to China. General Chung intends to stay here for about two months.

LAWLEY INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTCAMUND, May 19.

This afternoon the Lawley Institute, which is a gift from the Maharajah of Bobili, to commemorate Sir Arthur Lawley's term of office as well as the term which the Mahajah served as an Executive Member of the Madras Council, was formally declared open by Lord Pentland. The ceremony was one worthy of the occasion and included brief opening remarks by the Maharaja, and a speech by Lord Pentland, in which he suggested that a cable from the Maharajah himself and those present, should be sent to Sir Arthur Lawley, intimating the fact that the institution had been declared open.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sharma made a happy speech in thanking the Maharajah, after which all partook of the hospitality of the Maharajah of Bobila, who was "at home."

NEW B. I. STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The latest addition to the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s fleet is, it is understood, the s.s. "Gracchus" of the Archibald Currie Line, which has been very recently purchased at a large figure. She is at present at anchor at the Esplanade mooring, and is booked to sail on the 31st instant for Sydney and Melbourne.

A PECULIAR FIRE.

London May 4.

A great fire occurred yesterday at the Midland Railway Company's shed for stored wool. Nineteen trucks laden with wool were burne and damage to the amount of £75,000 was done. The outbreak was a very peculiar one. A fire brigade had been called out to extinguish a waggon load of straw which was burning some 20 yards away, when it was discovered that the wool shed was on fire in two places.

SURGEON ATTACKED

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT ON CAPT. BETTS.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM STAB IN THE HEART.

A murderous attack was made on Captain Betts, Resident Surgeon, at St. George's Hospital, shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by a servant named Shaikh Dawood Shaikh Mohidin, a Hyderabadi Musalman. Captain Betts was sitting in a long chair, reading his newspaper, when suddenly he realised that he had been stabbed twice. He immediately jumped up and called for help. Doing so, he upset the teathings near him, the noise of which startled his wife, who ran out to ascertain what had occurred. She ran to the bedroom for her husband's revolver and followed him, as he pursued his assailant, tracking him by blood marks and ultimately finding her husband lying in the roadway. "Give me the revolver," said Capt. Betts, desirous of preventing his wife being attacked in turn by his assailant, who proved to be one of the servants of the household. But before he could take the weapon, Capt. Betts fell to the ground in a state of collapse. He had been stabbed close to the breast-bone, the cut dividing the fourth rib vertically and obliquely, but the stab had just escaped transfixing the heart. Capt. Betts had also been stabbed below the sixth rib, and his lung had been perforated.

Regarding the servant, it appears that after attacking his master, he ran down to his quarters, and when found, he had cut his throat and inflicted a serious wound by thrusting the carving knife, which he had used against Capt. Betts, into his abdomen. He answered all questions rationally when interrogated, but there seems to be reason to believe that he was not mentally quite sound.

Colonel Collie was informed of the occurrence and treated his Resident Surgeon and his assailant, both of whom were reported last evening to be progressing favourably. But while the wounds of Capt. Betts and the culprit were being dressed, the report of a revolver shot was heard, which occasioned some alarm. The police had been sent for and proceeded to the quarters of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Mills, when an inspector asked to see the revolver which had been mentioned. This was produced, and the inspector then examined it and said he would remove the magazine. "Don't point it at me," remarked Miss Mill, and scarcely had she spoken, when a shot went between her and her assistant, striking the wall behind, but fortunately injuring neither.

On inquiry last night, our representative learnt that the condition of both the patients was quite satisfactory, considering the nature of the injuries.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD ROBBERY

ARMED AND MASKED MEN.

The most sensational robbery that has occurred in connection with Western Australian mining took place at the Bullfinch proprietary mine on May 3rd. The mine is situated 20 miles north of Southern Cross, and has only come into prominence during the past three years. Since the 1st instant, cleaning up operations in connection with the gold yield for April have been in progress, and it was expected, says the "West Australian" that the value of the yield would be announced on May 5. A sensation was caused on May 3rd when it became known that the smelting room had been invaded by armed and masked men and 800 oz. of gold, valued appr ximately at £3,000 had been stolen.

The night watchman (Albert Cale) and a man named Cassey were engaged in the smelting room at half past 2 o'clock, and at that time Cassey went out of the room to instruct a man named Sheldon to boil a billy of tea. When Cassey returned, Cale opened the door to let him in to the smelting room, and they were both bailed up by two armed men, who had chaffbags over their heads. Holes were cut out of the bags for their eyes and arms. The robbers ordered Cale and Cassey to put up their hands, after which they bound and gagged the two men. Sheldon, shortly after, appered with the tea, and he also was bound and gagged. The robbers then made off with the gold. Cassey freed himself shortly after their departure, and at once gave the alarm. The robbers apparently had gags for every man on the shirt as five gags were found in the smelting room.

Sergeant Pilmer, of Southern Cross, was immediately communicated with and he left for the mine with "Moppy," a black tracker. Constable Fitzgerald and another black tracker yesterday scoured the bush round Southern Cross in order to pick up tracks of any one leaving Bullfinch for the main railway. All the railway officials between Northam and Kolgoorlie were advised of the occurrence and instructed to keep a sharp look-out for suspicious characters.

An examination of the smelting room showed that every precaution possible had been taken to prevent the occurrence of a robbery. The room is well and strongly built, and a great proportion of the walls consist of a strong iron grating, such as permits a clear view into the room from all points. The robbers provided against the view from the attery at the west side by placing hessian over the grating there, but the grating on the south wall, which practically adjoins the filter plant, was left open as usual. However the robbery could have been perpetrated without the thieves being seen by any one employed on the filter press platform is one of the strange features of the affair.

It is regarded as being highly probable that the stolen gold will be recovered.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

EXPORT TRADE PROSPECTS.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, May 5.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. R. H. Crawford, President, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said members had the opportunity of reading and digesting the financial report for the year presented by Mr. John Hill in his capacity as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and naturally they would feel gratified at its satisfactory nature. While it was satisfactory, it was not so good that it left no scope for improvement. That was; as it should be, for, a society of this nature was essentially human, and demanded an incentive spur if the best results were to be obtained. During the year the council had considered the advisableness of extending the scope of the society, and, with the assistance of the Education Department, a section was being provided wherein schoolchildren might exhibit flowers, fruit, and agricultural produce. The trend of the times was to regard the child as father of the man, and psychologists the world over were now working in that direction more than formerly. That innovation was fraught with great possibilities, and was well worth nuturing in the early stages. Another feature to be noted was the introduction of district exhibits on somewhat similar lines to the Queensland Society. The display this year was meritorious, and the competitors were to be congratulated on their energy and the general completeness of their exhibits. For that particular event he felt they were not so suitably situated as their fellow countrymen in the northern State; but as against that it was remarkably pleasant to report that their wheat section, in which product they could compete against the world, received a big stimulus this year, and he believed it was only a matter of a little time when wheat grown by South Australian farmers exhibited at the Royal Society at the South Australian Show would be recognised throughout the wheat-growing countries of the world as the last thing in the scientific production of the golden grain. To that end the society should encourage the agriculturist to still greater efforts. The number and excellence of trade exhibits tended materially to increase the attractiveness of the show, and when shortly, they had more room, the value of and interest in that feature would be greatly enhanced. The council had resolved that where the amount allocated to any committee for the section of the prize list to be submitted by that committee, was exceeded, the proposed increase be reported to the council for approval or otherwise. The carrying of that resolution safeguarded the society against any liability for a committee, other than the amount allocated to it for the year.

PROSPECTS OF THE EXPORT TRADE

Mr. John Cooke Merchant, owner of freezing works and exporter of frozen meat, wool, and other animal products, gave evidence before the Empire Trade Commission on Wednesday. He said Australia, was the only country in the world capable of very largely extending its production of wool, especially Merino wool. Australia, in average seasons, could greatly increase the export of wool and supply the deficiencies of the closely populated old countries. He saw no reason except a universal and prolonged drought why during the next decade Australia should not increase her sheep by 30 to 25 per cent. Even in ordinary dry spells sheep should display a steady annual increase as a result of more cultivation, improved water conservation, extended railway communication, and closer settlement.

The world's production of wool, the witness explained, had not increased of late years, but the wool users of the world were largely increasing in number and in their individual wants. Woollen clothing was displacing cotton and shoddy garments. China, Japan, and India, were increasing their wool purchases in the Australian markets. Australia could greatly add to her exports of mutton and lamb in a frozen state. It exported only about three million carcases out of 95 million sheep, whereas New Zealand exported 5,500 000 out of 24,000,000. A profitable market for mutton and lamb could not fail to induce sheepbreeders and graziers to go in for the fattening of mutton with the growing of wool more extensively than hitherto. Australia should be able to quadruple the present export figures within a few years, and in the not distant future ship, say, one fat carcase out of every six or seven of the sheep stock in the Commonwealth. England now slaughtered about 25 per cent. of its sheep stock for food. New Zealand could not hope to keep pace with Australia's progress either in wool or meat. Germany was now importing British mutton and beef and Australian frozen mutton. The great Australian drought which culminated in 1902 had not only reduced the herds of cattle to a total of seven millions, but had somewhat depreciated their quality. However, the numbers were being steadily restored, now reaching about 12 millions. The export of frozen beef, which almost ceased in 1902, amounted, last year to about 250,000 bodies, and this year would probably total over 300,000 bodies. Queensland was the great cattle State, and was capable of increasing its present herds of five millions very materially. Simultaneously with a regular expansion in the export of chilled and frozen beef as a result of mechanical freezing, the waste lands of Australia had been rendered more valuable, and millions of acres of land, once more or less barren and rabbit-infested, had been converted into wool and meat producing properties. Without refrigerating activity it would have been utterly impossible to restore the number of sheep during the succeeding brief period of ten years from 50 millions to close upon 100 millions. The witness, answering Sir Rider Haggard, said American firms have had representatives in Australia for a number of years. They had been very active in endeavouring to acquire businesses and sites for works. In the United States it is well known they have been detrimental in reducing the prices paid to producers and increasing the prices paid by consumers. We know with absolute certainty that the prices paid in America for meat are about double the prices paid here. Asked whether that could be stopped by law, he replied "No doubt, but unfortunately by the time legislation got into operation the monopoly would be so strong that it would be difficult to deal with it. I suggest that British enterprise and capital should keep pace with America in the Argentine and Australia." In answer to Mr. Garnett the witness put railway construction in the forefront as a means of expanding the pastoral industry, and said he agreed with a Queensland pastoralist that railways could be made the means of doubling the number of stock.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

IMMODEST ATTIRE AND HATPINS.

The submission for final adoption at the last meeting of the Melbourne City Council of a draft by-law to prevent the wearing of unprotected hatpins in city streets led to a long discussion. Councillor Crespin said the council had no right or power to pass the by-law. Councillor Davies—We have done it. Councillor Crespin—Under clause 91 of the Melbourne and Geelong Municipal Act there is no power given. Councillor Davies—There were no hatpins worn in the days when the Act was passed Councillor Crespin said he would be extremely sorry to see such a by-law passed. From what great brain had the proposal emanated? In the narrow thoroughfares of Sydney no doubt extended unprotected hatpins might be objectionable and dangerous, but on the wide footways of Melbourne they would not be. If only a few notices were published in the newspapers requesting the ladies to shorten their hatpins the difficulty would be got over. Greater importance should be attached by the council to the question of dealing with the presence of young girls in the streets. Nowadays the good old petticoats had flown, but it was an important matter, and in one of the states of America a Bill had been passed to suppress pneumonia. The mover of the Bill had said immodesty in the attire worn by the women in the streets was the cause of pneumonia and the wave of immorality which was sweeping through the country. They in Melbourne were coming to that. In two or three years he would say they would have girls walking down the streets in tight. He protested against the hatpin business, and moved that consideration of the by-law be postponed for three months. Alderman Sir Arthur Snowden thought the council should seek legal opinion before passing the by-law. Councillor Burton—Hundreds of ladies' are wearing protectors without any by-law being passed—hatpins, pure and simple. Councillor Davies—There are no simple hatpins. Councillor John Gardiner said he was surprised at Councillor Crespin's statements. If there was one thing which the ladies' of this city would co-operate in it was the banishment of the hatpin menace. He was astounded at an elderly councillor like Councillor Crespin decrying the woman folk of this Commonwealth by saying that in two years ladies' would be walking down Collins-street in tights. Councillor Sir Henry Weedon—Terrible. Councillor Gardiner—I think it is a reflection. Councillor Davey—Yes, if you see the daylight behind. Councillor Gardiner—I say Councillor Crespin has no right to refer to matters of this kind in this chamber. It is no laughing matter. Councillor Sir Henry Weedon thought warning notices should be posted in places frequented by women when the by-law was introduced, so that hundreds of them would not have to suffer the indignity of attending a court. The by-law was adopted.

CANADA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Following on the conferences between Mr. Tudor, the Commonwealth Minister for Customs, and Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, the Minister for Customs in New Zealand, on the subject of reciprocal trade between the two countries named, and the consultations between Mr. Tudor and Mr. G. E. Foster, the Canadian Minister for Customs, a meeting between the three Ministers was arranged. The subject of trade treaty between the three countries was discussed, but when it came to fixing details it was considered that there were too many difficulties in the way. For instance, while New Zealand might have been prepared to admit Canadian agricultural machinery at a low tariff or free, Australian representative found it impossible to make a similar concession of account of the serious effect it would probably have on the Australian agricultural implement making trade. Freetrade in primary food products was also touched upon, but no agreement was arrived at. It is understood that eventually the Ministers abandoned all idea of a triangular treaty. Messrs Fosteo and Fisher conferred by themselves on the subject of a more complete trade treaty between Canada and New Zealand. In the afternoon Mr. Fisher left by the express train for Albury to meet Mr. Fisher the Prime Minister who is on his way to Melbourne, with whom he desires to discuss a number of matters of mutual concern.

THE RADIUM DISCOVERY AT OLARY.

It is seven years since Mr. A. J. Smith, of Norwood, made the discovery of radio-active ore at Olary, and there appears to be every prospect of the valuable mineral being proved to exist in the Radium Hill mine in payable quantities. In the event of such a condition of affairs being brought about it is considered fair by his friends that Mr. Smith should be paid the reward £1,000 provided for in the Mining act for the discovery of any new metal of commercial value. It is stipulated in the Act that 500 men must be employed on or connected with works associated with the mine but as the production of radio active ore differs entirely from the mining of such material as copper or gold ore, it is felt that the conditions ought to be altered in the case of radio-active ore mining, because a few men may be able to produce enough ore to keep the huge treating works going for years. When the ore is taken to the treatment plant, situated at Wollwich, Sydney, it has to go through nearly 6,000 processes before the radium bromide is recovered, so that the mining of the ore is a comparatively trifling feature of the work. Mr. Smith exhausted his private means in opening up the mine at Olary, after it had been proved that carnotite was present in the ore, and he lost the property when he removed to the northwest of this State in search of other minerals. Since the mine passed into other hands the existence of the radio-active, material in highly payable quatities has been placed beyond doubt, and Mr. Smith's pioneering work seems likely to result in great profit to the present proprietors of the mine and advantage to State, as the Radium Hill deposits are said to be richer in carnotite than any deposit in any other part of the world. When Parliament is opened it is intended that the Government shall be invited to consider the claims of Mr. Smith, who undoubtedly has rendered good service to the State in this matter.

A.

CAPTAIN VICKERS, 48th Pioneers, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday from the Mishmi country. He will be followed on Sunday evening by a double company and the remainder of the troops will arrive in a few days.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

London, May 5.

A vigorous campaign against compulsory military service is being prosecuted in the country. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on Saturday night, declared that the "National Service" policy masqueraded under many aliases, but they all meant the same thing —conscription. As to the possibility of invasion, he ridiculed the idea. Invasion could only be effected when England had lost the control of the sea, and in that case it would be futile for an enemy to invade the country, since it could easily be starved into submission—by having its over-sea food supplies cut off.

Mr. Illingworth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, speaking at Shipley in Yorkshire, said Lord Roberts wanted a nation of soldiers, the Navy League wanted a nation of sailors, and another school of enthusiasts wanted to obscure the sun and moon with flights of air-flee's and aeroplanes. The Asquith Government depended on the navy to protect Britain, and would spare no effort to maintain its efficiency.

The "Daily News," in an article dealing with the Australasian system of compulsory training of youths, gives prominence to the return from New Zealand of Mr. Sellars, a protester against compulsory service, and his family to England. According to the "Daily News," the Sellars family lost everything they possessed in New Zealand, except their self-respect, owing to their refusal to obey the compulsory training law.

LONDON ELECTIONS BILL.

London, May 4.

The "London Elections Bill" has passed its second reading in the House of Commons. The measures constitutes the city of London as one Parliamentary borough. Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, with Sir Frederick Banbury, represents the city in the House of Commons, strenuously opposed the Bill, on the ground that it is a bit of piece-meal legislation, brought forward during a period of political transition and in the absence of an effective second Chamber.

IRELAND AND THE ARMY.

London, May 5.

Some feeling has been excited in Dublin by the action of the police in seizing the Sinn Fein Society's car, used for the purpose of disuading Irishmen from enlisting in the army. On the car is inscribed in prominent lettering the following advice :—

"Before joining the army inquire why so many men desert from it, why so many soldiers die in the workhouse, or commit suicide." The police allege that the car has been seized, not because of this inscription, but because it is of larger size than is permitted by the city by-laws.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, May 4.

Sir Henry Norman, M.P., who is a scientific authority in the developments of wireless telegraphy has been interviewed by the London Press on the report of the Postmaster-General's special committee of experts on the subject.

Sir Henry approves the committee's report, and says that no doubt that Marconi is ahead of everybody for the moment, but the Government should not depend upon the Marconi or any other company, but should, like Australia, erect and manage its own wireless stations.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONARIES.

London, May 5.

The revolutionaries who made a threatening demonstration in Lisbon last week, and who were arrested and put on board a Portuguese cruiser, have been deported. The prisoners who number 143, are all alleged to be bad characters. They will be landed in Portuguese West Africa and kept there under surveillance.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, May 3.

The unrest among shipyard workers is growing. Members of the various unions in the federated districts are being asked by circular, whether they will accept the proposal of the master shipbuilders and adjourn their request for increased pay for three months, or will give notice that, if their demands are not conceded, they will strike forthwith.

The Durham Conciliation Board has agreed to the raising of miners wages by 6½ per cent. This is the highest rise since 1901.

London, May 3.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Admiralty has declared to increase substantially the pay of the employees of the Portsmouth naval dockyard who recently refused to work overtime unless their wages were raised to the level of those paid in other shipyards. The strength of the Portsmouth Dockyard establishment will also be augmented.

SCHOOLS AND SCOUTS.

London, May 3.

General Baden-Powell, the Chief Scoutt, speaking on behalf of a deputation to the Board of Education, asked it to favour greater cohesion between the schools and Boy Scouts movement.

The President of the Board, Mr. Pease, replied he was anxious that no militarism, be associated with elementry schools. A certain number of parents feared this, and he feared there was some justification for the feeling. It was merely a military movement in order to secure compulsory service throughout the country.

CONSUMPTION CURE.

Montreal, May 3.

The medical authorities of the city who have been conducting a series of experiment and tests with Dr. Friedmann's turtle baccilus for the cure of consumption, report that his cure is no better than any other of the established curative methods. Dr. Friedmann is conducting a lively controversy in defence of his system with the Royal Edward Institute experts.

HINDU A "WHITE CITIZEN."

St. Louis, May 3.

Mr. Spokane, the United States District Judge, has allowed a high caste Hindu to be admitted to citizenship as a free white person. Mozumdar, a Yogi philosopher, is the first Hindu so admitted. The United States Judge held that Congress intended to confer the privileges of citizenship only on the Caucasian race. High caste Hindus undoubtedly belonged to the Caucasian race, and was, therefore, admissible.

EN PASSANT.

The somewhat hackneyed saying that every disease has its remedy would appear to have less chance of vindication in the servant problem than in many another abuse deemed hopeless. This question has had the maximum of attention in the columns of the ordinary newspaper, and, probably, from time to time has engaged the serious reflection of those who consider it a part of their duty to look into abuses that supervene in the interior economy of domesticity, but ideas have fizzled out in their most initiatory stages and we find ourselves back at the part of the circle from whence we started. One of the most recent moves having any suggestion of stability was the small deputation from the Calcutta Trades Association that waited on the Commissioner of Police in that city to ascertain how far the authorities of that Department could assist in promulgating a system of registration as a first step in the amelioration of the difficulty, which it is stated is very acute in that place. As far as any hope of improvement was concerned, the interview served no useful purpose. The earnest and energetic officer who controls the Calcutta Police apparently admitted the worst that could be said about servants even to the extent of a knowledge, that in the deeper depths of life among the Anglo-Indian community there could be many a fearful tale told about the vices to which children of British descent are exposed from contact with the scum of menials who find easy prey in the private class whom they are called upon to serve. In this connection, a few weeks previously, some elucidation of the life of the unfortunate poor of European and mixed blood had been essayed in a lecture by one who was apparently familiar with the surroundings of the historic Bow Bazar of Calcutta. This lecture was under the auspices of the "Social Study Society," a body which, it may be hoped, will add to its research proclivities some practical exertion in the direction of amelioration. Reading between the lines, one of the least encouraging aspects of the position is connected with the fact that some proportion of the residents of this locality claim to be pure Britons, and owe their downfall to their own folly or vice. Of these the worst class of "loafers" are bred and they are past redemption in the ordinary way. I have known a few in my time who had the advantage of education and respectability of birth, but were of the most hopeless type. Incidentally, one man in particular, a matter of twenty years ago, a familiar leaner on the locality abutting Dhurumtolla corner, had been a graduate in one of the home Universities. He had been provided for, scores of times, but owing to intemperance and kindred vices, became far beyond ordinary redemption. Another, a dapper little Welshman, as he appeared for the first few years, and with a trade at his fingers ends, formed a somewhat uncommon type of the loafertribe, for he was not addicted to drink and seemed to fall into the slough of vagabondism for the pure love of the thing. He would take a spurt of respectability, and progress well for a few months in some line or other, for he was a man of many parts, and the next one would see of him was as a prowler in the streets of Calcutta and a member of the circle whose vagaries might well form a permanent cause of anxiety to both administrator and philanthropist.

But we were talking about servants, and harking back to the subject, one might justly conclude that the possibilities of a workable system to ensure reformation are more than remote.

Domestic service in India, at any rate, has no very attractive prospects, and if fulfilled only to the minimum of requirement, might be rated in the category of more than average strenuousness. The resource of the ordinary servant is to make as much money as he can in a given time, to take periodical rests, or to enable him to launch out into some other career where he may to some extent exchange the position of servility to one of ostensible independence. The pensioner in domestic service is practically unknown. Good and faithful as a servant may be, and one could scarcely assert that fidelity is unknown, though it may be granted it is very rare, he must realise that he must practically die in harness or starve. What is required of the authorities, if it is considered a part of their duties to interfere, is to endow service with some amount of dignity and importance, for the sake of argument, by some such scheme as the Insurance Act at home, when registration, or other system of control, would be acceptable from the advantages that would accrue to the domestic himself. In a letter recently appearing in a Calcutta daily over the signature of Mr. Dudley Myers—a gentleman who has from time to time interested himself in social matters connected with the Anglo-Indian community, it was suggested that a Civic League be formed for the purpose of hammering on the doors of the Indian Councils the necessity of encouragement and help to combat the numerous influence now threatening with increasing intensity, the domestic comforts of the middle class (the term is used advisedly in many directions. Probably there is a want of some such body having wide and wise intentions, and a fixed policy, *but* (note the emphasis) there would also be necessary a far greater inclination to co-operation and good will than obtains in most things between Europeans before such an association would hold any ramming-home power.

Reverting briefly to the impoverished sections of the class towards which considerable attention has recently been drawn, there might be a faint hope engendered that the newly elected President of the Community will direct his attention to the state of affairs exposed by the Social Study Society which is by far the greatest blot on the present page of Anglo-Indian annals. Mr. Abbott steps into the arena of political life with an open mind, and at his back the knowledge that energy and industry can achieve fairly great things in India (his own success being a criterion) even in these times. He will probably be the more likely to deal rigidly with facts, and, in this connection, may conclude that some prompt socialising influence is necessary to rid the community of this standing reproach. One might consistently hold that the glowing accounts of the possibilities of agriculture, in its various forms, in the Colonies would foster encouragement to emigration of young men who despair of even a reasonable "look in" in Government service in India, which, except in the higher grades, will certainly not mean anything like the competency that might accrue from a little honest labour in lands which are pining for want of willing hands; and common sense intelligence, which votaries of red-tapedom have use for.

There is an alternative to this everlasting harping on what is the duty of Government towards the young men of this community for the British Empire, where climate lends itself to physical exertion, is wide and of inexhaustible resource. Except in a few cases, it is hopeless to look forward to Government employ for absorbtion of the coming race of Anglo-Indian youths whose surroundings and inclinations toward ease place them in a general way at a disadvantage where the closer requirements of study are necessary. Even if all things were equal in this respect, the maximum of consideration would range on the side of the Native youth and any talk of a twenty per cent reserve which seems to be a favourited theory of the President, is the 'dogging of a dead horse' and has not the remotest chance of fulfilment.

Leaders in Anglo Indian questions have been too prove to set a first value on Government as an outlet for employment, in which the scheme of a class regiment has loomed more or less prominently, and the general idea of the community at large has been necessarily cramped thereby. There should be a chance of striking out in a new direction under the influence of a leader who personally found that he could commence and carry on life successfully under other auspices, and who seems inclined to back up his views at more than ordinary personal sacrifice. Men of his energetic and far-seeing qualities have, ere this, sought outlet for these characteristics in foreign lands, founded colonies and stamped a town here and there with the prefix of their patronymic title. With the thousands of square miles of undeveloped country in climes where a man can live and work untrammelled by the false ideas of pride, which has done more than aught else to damn the Anglo-Indian race, there are surely facilities for the surplus of families, and, who knows?—a chance of an early reformation of many of the wasters who are rated with variable contempt and pity, by those whose remedial effort can only be of the most evanescents A few earnest and wealthy men, might in combination with the authorities of the Colonies solve for once and for ever the main issues of the great problem that has resisted local treatment for so long. The sop to authority suggested in representation on the councils of this country might be well exchanged for the more substantial fare,—practical measures on the principle of "God helps those who themselves" now so trite in its constant trotting out in connection with the community. The question to which Wallace, Madge, and a dozen others of like calibre have devoted their best thought has resolved itself into a great social problem and it must be treated by the present President of the suffrages of the race concerned in an independent socialistic spirit, having as its object the creation of a dominant principle as opposed to the idea of acceptance of the mere crumbs that fall from the tables of the great. In these days when thousands of Britons are seeking employment abroad, and where facilities everywhere are held out for ensuring far more than a living wage, there is no reason why there should be a hanging back where equal necessities obtain among Britons in this country, and a first glance towards the capabilities of absorbtion might be well bestowed under the new dispensation of guidance herein referred to.

LE TATILLON.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

true to its position, or as true as the corpses would allow. The Colonel lay wounded but refused to be taken away; "Die Hard 57th," he said—and die hard they did—and "Die-Hards" they have remained ever since. Five hundred and seventy paraded on the morn of the battle; one hundred and sixty answered to their names at evening roll call. This is but one incident culled from those which fill the book, but it will serve to show the line the author has taken. These old memories should be kept alive; and, Mr. Fraser has done much to make them accessible to all in a convenient form and at a moderate price. I wonder how many of the Sherwood Foresters can account for their carrying the honours on both colours, and if any of them connect it with Badajoz, when Lieutenant Macpherson of the 45th Foot, wounded and bleeding, made his way to the keep, seized the sentry, hauled down the French flag, and hoisted his jacket with the Lincoln Green facings in its place. It has, I believe, been found impossible to trace any documentary evidence of the grant of the privilege of carrying the honours on both colours, but tradition has always pointed to Badajoz and the zeal of many general officers from time to time endeavouring to draw attention to regulations has failed in its object and the Regiment has been permitted to retain its custom

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ATTACK IN MELBOURNE.

SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

At the Melbourne Criminal Court on April 28 before Mr. Justice Hood, Thomas Jones Chia (28), formerly secretary and translator at the Chinese Consulate, was brought up for sentence. The accused had pleaded guilty to having on March 11 last wounded Young Liang Hwang, consul-general for China in Australia, in his office, 48, William-street, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Chia bore a very haggard appearance. On being asked by the judge's associate if he desired to say anything before sentence was passed upon him, he accused said:—"May I ask your Honor to give kind consideration to the appeal made by counsel on my behalf a few days since. I have truly repented of my rash act. I have suffered keenly because of my fault, and I ask your Honor for mercy."

His honour said:—Mr. Cussen, your counsel, in a forcible address, appealed to me to allow you to go free on condition that you left Australia and went back to China. That I certainly shall not do. The adoption of such a course would be a matter for the discretion of the executive Council, and not for a court of justice. It would, I think, be an absured thing to say to a foreigner who has commited a crime in this country, "You can go free if you will go back to your native land." I have considered all that your counsel said on your behalf and I have looked through the papers, but I have formed an opinion from them adverse you. I is, of course, an extremely pitiable thing to see a young man with your record and able to earn the esteem of prominent citizens, throw away his chance in life in one rash act I cannot however allow my sympathy for you to blind me to the injury which you have done to another person. Even you good character, as far as it bears on the case at all, tells against you in a charge of this kind, in which it is plain you have been actuated by revenge. A person who is educated ought to be able to exercise more control over himself than one who is not your educated. It was pointed out to me by your counsel that mental distress and financial embarassement affected your mind at the time. But that financial embarassment was caused by your own extravagance, and it is palpable that it would be a curious doctrine for a court of law to lay down that when a man gets into financial embarassment he should go about with a loaded revolver in his pocket. Such a doctine of redressing one's grievances, real or imaginary, must be repressed. The crime you committed was deliberate, cruel, and cowardly. You went to the Chinese Consul to asked favours from him. All the time you had a loaded revolver in your possession, and you fired three or four shots at an unarmed man. Under such circumstances I can only treat your case as I would treat any other. The address by your counsel has, however, had one effect upon me. I shall not now pass so heavy a sentence as I otherwise might have done, because he has persuaded me that owing to your physical temperament you would suffer more when he goal than ordinary person might. I pass on you a sentence of five years imprisonment with hard labour.

The accused appeared dumbfounded on hearing the sentence pronounced and was led by a warder to the cells below the court.

DEFYING THE LAW.

BABY GIRL TAKEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

A further stage in the dispute between a mother and father as to the custody of their child was reached on May 2 when Mr. F. W. Wigand, a tin plate merchant of Surbiton was called upon under an order of the court made yesterday to appear to-day before Justices Ridley and Avory in the King's Bench Divisional Court, to show cause why he should not be attached for alleged contempt of court. Mr. Wigand was allowed to see his child, a girl aged four, three times a week, and it was alleged by Mrs. Wigand that he had taken the child away. The order of the court was that Mr. Wigand should bring the girl into court to-day.

Mr. Matthews for the mother, said that, as was thought on the previous day. Mr. Wigand had gone abroad with the child. He had told his partner in business that he was going away for a "change of air," and would let him know when he had fixed his address. It was the belief that he had gone to Germany Mr. Moritz (his counsel) had said that the action taken by Mr. Wigand was not taken on the advice of counsel and solicitors, who accepted no responsibility. Counsel, therefore, asked that the order for commitment should be made and, having regard to the fact that he was out of the country purposely to evade the law he (counsel) asked that there should be a writ of sequestration issued on Mr. Wigand's business, which was the only way of bringing pressure to bear.

Mr. Justice Ridley said it was a gross contempt of court.

Eventually the case was adjourned for counsel to produce authorities dealing with the question of a writ of sequestration.

A PRINCE'S DEATH.

ARREST OF A POLISH BARON.

The police arrested Baron, John Bisping at Warsaw on April 30 on a charge of murdering his brother-in-law, Prince Ladislas Drucki Lubecki, depositions made by the prisoner before the magis rates conducting the inquiry regarding the last moment he spent with the deceased being held by the authorities to be contradictory.

Prince Ladislas Lubecki, a well-know Polish noble, and the president of the Automobile Club of Warsaw, left his residence at Leresin, near Warsaw, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., with Baron Bisping, whom he wished to accompany to the railway station. As he had not returned in the morning the servants organized a search party, and found the Prince lying dead in the park with two bullet wounds.

The arrest has provoked a great sensation Baron Bisping being one of the richest landlords in Lithuania, and married to Princess Radziwill, the daugter of Count Andrew Zamoyski and Princess Caroline de Bourbon Pince Lubecki was the grandson of the last Polish Minister of Finance.

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THRIFTY LEGISLATORS.

SHILLINGS DEDUCTED FROM ARMY VOTES.

It is seldom, writes a Perlin correspondent, that such a spirit of economy has manifested itself in the German Parliament as has been shown recently during the discussion in Committee of the new Army Bill. Not very many years ago Prussia was one of the poorest States in Europe, but even then it never cared to stint its army. Its inborn spirit of economy, however, saw to it that there was as little waste as possible.

Of late years, however, the careful handling of the pay-book has not been so stringent, and some of the members of the Reichstag have gone so far as to say that the State even provides lavish luxury in some sections of the army. Hence a reaction against the blind assent so often given in former years to any demands that the War Office might make. The Reichstag recently set itself against the principle of advancing money to officers for their horses, and has also decided that it strongly objects to the War Office choosing a site in the midst of the fashionable Tiergarten quarter for building a residence for one of the chief military officials. It further refused to assent to supplementary salaries for officers and officials living in the Polish parts of Eastern Prussia.

Some of the graver resistances to the tendency to extravagance are, however, less known. Looking through the parliamentary papers one can come across several. For example, the Budget Committee actually rescued a whole shilling for the national pocket in Chapter 26 of the Estimates (quaintly entitled "Special Expenditure, Relief, and Tests, etc."). When it is pointed out that the total amount voted to this account was £8963 the importance of the economy will be quickly understood.

On another account of £28,800, for medical supplies the Committee were able to make a reduction three times as great—a full 3s.; whilst the still larger estimate of £56,000 for hospital equipment was actually reduced by 5s. Paying less attention to the individual shillings on other account, the Committee effected reductions of 2, 16, 21, 23, 39, 62, and 66 shillings. The reduction, therefore, on the ten chapters amounted to 338 shilling or about £11 18s., which is about as much as a moderate smoker of good Egyptian cigarettes will consume in a year.

GERMAN STRATEGY IN WAR.

In the discussion by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on the Army Bill Herr Erzberger, vice-Chairman of the Committee, pointed out that since last year the rate of mobilisation in Russia had been very considerably accelerated. Further, it had become apparent that mobilisation in Germany suffered at present to an extraordinary degree from the masses of men and material to be handled. Therefore it was necessary to increase the strength of the standing forces, especially of the frontier corps, in order to facilitate the transition to war footing.

General von Heeringen, the Minister for War, emphasised the necessity of increasing numbers, especially of the frontier corps. He did not lay over much weight on figures, but the numerical superiority of Russia and France could not be passed over. The moment had come when the unfavourable ratio could no longer be allowed to continue. A representative of the War Office submitted figures showing that there was no doubt that the extra 65,000 recruits could be obtained without lowering the standard.

Experiences of the Imperial manœuvres, the Minister continued, had shown that new methods must be followed in training commanding-generals in handling large masses of troops. In war, however, separate theatres of operations would be formed in any case, so that armies would necessarily be divided. Further, no commander in the whole history of war had ever complained of having too many men. In the War Office calculations, the Russian troops in Asia were not counted, and Russia would not be obliged to send more troops thither in case of complications in Europe. It was always very dangerous to under-estimate the enemy, for war might always bring surprises. There was no doubt that danger from the East had increased.

FLYING PAY OF NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

An Order in Council is published in the "Gazette" sanctioning the following arrangements:—(1) Medical officers who obtain the certificate of the Royal Aero Club at their own expense to be eligible for the gratuity of £75, provided the permission of the Admiralty to undergo such training has first been obtained; (2) medical officers trained at the Central Flying School or at a naval flying school to be paid half the authorised rate of flying pay while under instruction; (3) after attaining such standard of proficiency as may be laid down, medical officers to be paid the authorised rate of flying pay: (a) for any days on which they may be required to fly on duty; (b) for days on which it may be necessary for them to carry out practice flights, not exceeding two per month.

JAPANESE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Tokio, April 27.

The judgment in the Wheeler case, while open to considerable legal criticism from the English standpoint, raises the far more important question, writes the "Times" correspondent, of the defects of the system of criminal procedure under which a man's guilt or innocence is apt to be decided by the preliminary investigation.

In this instance the preliminary investigation occupied nearly two months, Mr Wheeler being detained in prison for six weeks before he was released on bail, while the public trial occupied three days. During the preliminary investigation the accused is not entitled to the assistance of counsel while during the public trial he is not confronted with any of the witnesses for the prosecution. The application of the code is perfectly correct, but there is a strong feeling among foreigners that the procedure might well undergo revision in the interests of Japanese and foreigners alike.

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The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 22, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

AN OPERATIC PEACH.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein on May 1st took a title to land in New York for the purpose of building another opera house and deposited 100,000dol.(Rs. 300,000) by way of forfeit in case the contract is not completed. Mr. Hammerstein says "Nothing but goal will keep me from educating people to the highest musical standards. Bright and early next Monday morning I begin to build and my new house will be an operatic peach."

STREET BANDIT'S FATE.

Within almost a stone's throw of the spot where the gambler Rosenthal was murdered, "Jerry the Lunchman," suspected of being a "stool pigeon" (a thief's decoy) was shot dead early on April 29. He was a member of a notorious gang of street bandits. The assassins tried to effect their escape in a taxicab, but were not quick enough, and were taken prisoners by the police.

MODEL HUSBAND.

An amusing case, in which M. Francois Benedetti, a skating instructor at Tarbes, in the South of France, was accused of bigamy, was heard at the Toulouse Assize Court. He first married a charming seamstress at Nimes in 1910. A year afterwards he took another wife at Toulouse. Both wives appeared in court, sitting side by side and chatting amiably, but instead of reproaching the accused, they spoke so highly in his favour that the Court decided to acquit him.

£2,000 DOG POISONED.

The Pekingese champion dog, Choo Tai, of Egham, belonging to Miss V. Ashton Cross, which was valued at £2,000. has died from aconite poisoning under mysterious circumstances. The dog won the championship at the recent Southampton show, and the owner refused an offer of £1,500 for it. Before the judging it was apparently in the best of health, but in the afternoon it became ill, and the veterinary surgeon sanctioned its removal. Despite skilled treatment the dog died. Although only two years old, it had won five championships and several cups, including one given by Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

LICENSED JOURNALISTS.

The State law drafted by Lieut.-Governor O'Hara, of Illinois, for submission to the Legislature is exciting much amusement among journalists. It provides for licensing all newspaper-writers. Four years' apprenticeship would be made obligatory on all reporters and apprentices must appear before a State examining board to satisfy it as regards their education and moral character. The Bill would impose a fine of from 1 dol. (4s.) to 5 dols. (£1) on reporters, editorial-writers, sub-editors and musical and dramatic critics who work without a licence. Publishers employing unlicenced men would be subject to the same penalties.

BOOK BY SIR H. TREE.

Sir Herbert Tree, who has been engaged for some time writing a book, will see the first of its two volumes in print during this month. The title is "Thoughts and Afterthoughts." The first volume now ready is chiefly philosophical, and contains many excerpts from short essays that have appeared from time to time. The second volume, which will appear towards the end of the summer will be devoted mainly to short stories. Sir Herbert has admitted that he has given something to his enemies—if he has any. "I have written a book, and I have enjoyed the experience. Why not? I have always loved being indiscreet."

AUTHOR AS NUMISMATIST.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has been an industrious numismatist for years, and has now reached that point where one decides to dispose of the general collection and to become a specialist. Sir Arthur proposes to confine his selection to classical types and about 500 other coins are to come under the hammer at Sotheby's. Some of these are scarce and unusually fine, and there is an interesting range of the coins of the early English kings, of which many were produced at such provincial mints as those at Ipswich, Norwich, Bristol, York, and Oxford. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is also selling one of those curious early British gold "slugs," bullet-shaped, and weighing as much as 113grs.

MRS. EVELYN THAW'S BILLS.

As neither Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of Harry Thaw, nor her attorneys, appeared before the Supreme Court Justice Prady after repeated adjournments, judgment in default to the amount of3,746'11 dol was rendered against her in the suit of Louise and Co., milliners and dressmakers, for hats and dresses ordered between April 20 and December 7, 1908. Although not appearing at the trial, the defendant made answer to the suit in which she asserted that her husband was responsible for her debts. The bill sued for was 2,97,075 dols. and costs of the suit. The following comprised the bill: Grey and blue hat, 85 dols. blue parasol, 45 dols Cretanno hat 50 dols. dress' 300 dols. two handkerchie's, 5 dols. ostrich neckpiece 65 dols. blue chiffon dress 300 dols. red pongee skirt. 10 dols. blue and white checked coat, 230 dols. old rose veil. 15 dols. blue vail, 10 dols. ivory fan, 50 dols. pongee skirt, 100 dols. cretonne parasol, 35 dols. two white dresses, 100 dols white dress, 325 dols. pink dress, 250 dols. yellow dress, 250 dols. and black velvet hat 80 dols.

ETIQUETTE OF BOWING.

Should a lady or gentleman bow first? is the question discussed by a writer in the "Figaro." Etiquette at present demands that a gentleman, when he meets a lady to whom he has been presented, should bow. Not to do so is to be wanting in politeness. This rule, however, provides pitfalls for the unwary and the timid. In the Bois, at the Salon or at Longchamp, a lady, with the strictly correct appearance adopted by French ladies' when unaccompanied by a male escort, perhaps passes a gentleman who has met her once or twice. The gentleman wonders if the lady has seen him, and if he ought to bow, when she sweeps past him with a frigid look. When the lady sees her husband she probably tells him, "I met so and so just now and he did not even bow." Such an incident is sufficient to ruin a man's social prospects. The writer therefore concludes that etiquette should provide some sign from the lady that she has seen and recognised her acquaintance. He would not then fail to raise his hat, and many misunderstandings would be avoided.

MOTHER KILLED FOR CHILD'S SAKE.

A father's love for his child provoked a terrible tragedy in Paris, when a husband shot his wife who had come to remove their three-year old daughter. M. Henri Peyre de Betouzet, a well-known writer and the editor of several reviews, has been living separated from his wife for several months. Their little daughter, Isabelle, by the judgment of the High Court had been confided to his care, and the mother was allowed to visit her twice a week at her husband's residence. Mme. de Betouzet, however, appealed to a higher Court and obtained a judgment appointing her relations the guardians of the child. On May 1st, when his wife was announced, M. de Betouzet came out and, after reproaching her for her action, he fired, it is stated, two shots at her with an army revolver. The unfortunate woman fell back with a bullet through the head. Her husband went immediately to the nearest police station, and gave himself in charge.

THE "GLORY KISS."

An amusing series of letters, containing a description of the "glory kiss," from the basis of a claim for $25,000 (Rs. 75,000) damages, which Mrs. Frida Maranthal has brought at Cincinnati against Mrs. Marie Weidlich, who, she alleges, alienated the affections of her husband, a New York City official. Judge and jury listened with conflicting emotions to the following extract from love missives, which, according to the indignant plaintiff, "were written to my husband by a woman old enough to be his grandmother." "Here, sweetheart, is a kiss. One of my kisses you love so well. One that intoxicates the mind, drinks up the soul, lulls two hearts to sleep to dream of love sweet love, and let the world be lost. We can all live on and on without the people but we cannot live on witout love. Love comes into our lives when least expected. Then it is like a fountain of pure bubbling water." Mrs. Weidlich admits the partial authorship of the letters. She declares that they were written in a pure spirit of fun five or six years ago by herself and a girl friend, who has since died. "We never suspected," she says, "that our little compositions would ever be taken seriously." Mrs Weidlich has a strong supporter in her husband, who expresses his absolute faith in her innocence. The plaintiff found the letters—some of them containing thousands of words—in her husband's possession. She is also suing the proprietor of a hair shop and two other tradesmen for damages, for assisting in the exchange of the "glory kiss" correspondence.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
... ..	Via Rhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Ohio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozane, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnaliane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Kraniva, Kitchevo, Vlaes (Kuo Pruto), Banchitron, Rotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (8-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cabl to destination should be marked via Macoiri (5-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuhua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Turkish route restored (19-5-13).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL, R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

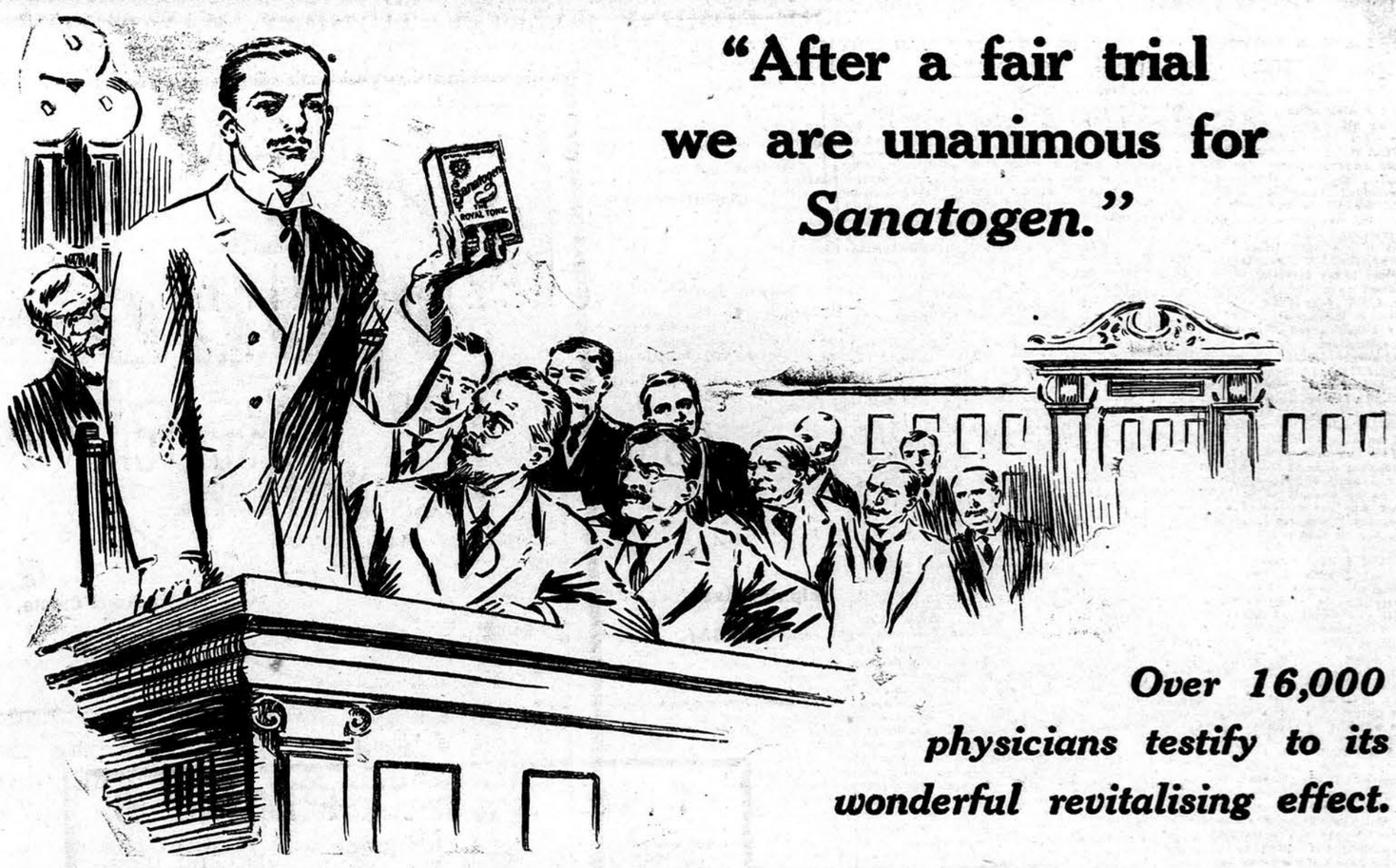
320. Parade.—Regimental Order No. 319 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled. There will be no parade for the 2nd Machine Gun Section on Wednesday the 21st instant.

321. There will be on Machine Gun Class for "F" Company on Thursday the 22nd instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

During the hearing of a case of desertion at Stamford Police Court, it was mentioned that the husband had fled to Sydney where there was a perfect colony of wife-deserters.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball," Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MARON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 705.



"After a fair trial we are unanimous for *Sanatogen.*"

Over 16,000 physicians testify to its wonderful revitalising effect.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc.

—the famous medical scientist, writes: "Sanatogen is an excellent nerve food of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of organic phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed."

The Archbishop of Bombay

writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler

—the well-known medical author, writes: "Sanatogen is a highly concentrated and very nutritious food, endowed with special tonic properties. The gain achieved from its aid is permanent; it builds up, fortifies and strengthens the cells of the body. It is a purely scientific and physiological restorative, and there is no reaction."

The Bishop of Trichinopoly

writes: "Sanatogen has strengthened my nervous system and improved the general health. It seems to have really good invigorating qualities, and a marked restorative effect."

Dr. Andrew Wilson

writes: In all run-down conditions, Sanatogen will restore vigour in a thoroughly *natural* fashion, without danger of subsequent depression. Its advantages over the ordinary tonics are that it builds up and recuperates while it braces the great nerve centres and it does not upset the system."

The Hon. S. N. Roy, M.A.,

writes from Dinajpur, East Bengal: "I have taken Sanatogen for the last few months, and have derived very great benefit from its use."

"After a fair trial"—that is the basis of the unexampled verdict in favour of Sanatogen, the tonic food, which has been given by over 16,000 practising physicians, including many of the greatest specialists in the world.

Over their own signatures they commend and specifically comment on the powers of this genuine tonic food in all run-down conditions—in Malaria, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints—in Anæmia, Digestive Disorders, Wasting Diseases—and, above all, in Nervous Exhaustion and Failing Vitality.

This remarkable endorsement, coming from physicians who habitually prescribe Sanatogen in their practices, is the best possible evidence of *what Sanatogen has actually accomplished* in restoring health and rescuing nerves that have been wasted by illness, anxiety, or the strain of overwork.

The nervous system is splendidly *helped* by Sanatogen because the scientifically combined elements of this ideal tonic food supply to the nerves the very nourishment their exhaustion demands. Sanatogen is a true food—*the* true food—for hungry, exhausted nerves.

You Give Sanatogen a Fair Trial.

Do not the needs of *your* nerves find a reassuring message in the verdict of the multitude of medical men who have honoured Sanatogen? Does it not suggest that YOU should give Sanatogen a "fair trial" in the interest of that highest blessing—perfect health?

If you only *knew,* as these eminent doctors know, how splendidly invigorating Sanatogen is, you would not put off taking it a moment longer. Buy a bottle now—it is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars.

Write for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living."

Written by a medical author of world-wide reputation, this book not only tells you all about Sanatogen, but also gives some really interesting information about the nervous system, the care of health, and other matters which vitally affect your well-being, and which therefore you ought to know. Write at once for a Free Copy of this book, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay—manufacturers of Sanatogen, Formamint and Albulactin.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who have been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamps, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Post free from Mr. Lewes, Medical Publisher, 16, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., one of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Calcutta, and Allahabad.

MEN AND MATTERS.

WING DOWN THE GAUNTLET.

r. Kebty-Fletcher, whose resignation Parliament is announced on account of alth. is one of the few members of the se of Commons whose reputation has enhanced over the "Marconi affairs." cceptance of Mr. George's challenge to t outside the House his charges regard- he Chancellor's Marconi deals is fresh veryone's mind, and the public has n its own conclusion from Mr. George's e to take action when Mr. Kebty- her repeated his charges in "another ."

OPHET AND HIS COUNTRY.

r. John Lavery, whose picture of the and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and cess Mary, is being presented to the n by Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, has erto met with more honour in other tries than in his own, although he has ved the recognition of being made an A. Works of his have been acquired he national collections at Home, Berlin, Brussels, and by the Luxembourg and Munich Gallery, but the National ry of British Art has nothing from his . This omission will now be rectified.

FIELD AND LICHFIELD.

he Right Rev. John Augustine Kempe, who has been appointed Bishop of field, has for some time been regarded stined to become the first Bishop of field as soon as the Bill for the establish- of the diocesse has been passed. Dr. pthorne is only in his fiftieth year, heving spent the greater part of his stry in large working-class parishes in orth of England, is fully qualified for luties of his diocese, which embraces Potteries. He is at present Bishop agan of Hull.

CE AND SENTIMENT.

sparagus, according to the "Lancet," has ically no nutritive value, the nutriment ined in the dainty being "too small to any importance." The plain man may ask himself why scientists take such a ht in demolishing illusions or telling cesary truths. No one eats asparagus the idea that it forms an adequate titute far a beefsteak, and the consump- is not likely to decrease on account of ontemporary's assertions, which do not, efore, seem of very much practical value.

S AND HOUSES.

he sixth volume of the report on the sh Census of 1911 reveals a great ase in the number of people living in especially in London. It is also shown the percentage of empty flats is much ler than that of empty houses, which nly proves that the tendency to remove houses to flats is on the increase, but ains why so large a proportion of the new lling-houses now being built in London environs are flats.

MAN LITERATURE.

rofessor Erich Schmidt, whose death reported from Berlin, was one of the t distinguished of modern German ary critics. He did especially valuable k as a student of Goethe, and was in eighties appointed Director of the then ly-established Goethe Archives at mar. One of his discoveries, made at sden, was of the original MS. of "Faust" ch led to his writing Goethe's Faust in Original Form, a book that has become lassic. Latterly, Professor Schmidt ame Professor of German Language and erature at the University of Berlin.

AL TO STONEHENGE.

Maidun Castle, near Dorchester, which come into the possession of the Prince Wales, is generally regarded by archologists as the finest example of a prehisic stronghold in the country. Its dition is far superior to that of Stonenge and Old Sarum, of which only fragnts remain, and historically it is of the atest interest. It is supposed to have en strengthened by the Romans, but its gin goes back much further than the man invasion, and its original builders e assumed to have been a Celtic race, m whom it was wrested by the Durotges, or immigrant Belgæ.

SSAD PASHA TOPTAN.

M. Jaray, the author of "L'Albanie Inonnue," contributes to "Le Temps" an nteresting summary of the family history f the "King of Albania." He takes us ack to the middle of the fifteenth century, hen Topia, Duke of Durazzo, fought under he banner of Scanderbeg. One of his rothers married Scanderbeg's sister; and is son and heir fell into the hands of the Turks after Scanderbag's death at Alessio. One of Scanderbeg's officers followed him nto captivity in order to see to his upbringing. He entered the Turkish service nd became Ali Bey, the founder of the amily of Toptan, of which Essad Parha is he present head.

STRANGE VICISSITUDES OF NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, which has just enjoyed an lectoral contest, has been transformed within living memory as if by some fairy's and. About 1854 the place was almost eserted, property unsaleable, and the trade f the town apparently ruined. But early n "the wicked sixties" the wheel of fortune made a sudden revolution for the ate Lord Stamford, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Savile Captain Machell, and other famous wners made Newmarket again fashionable. It is more difficult at present to buy a plot f ground there than in the City f London, though sixty years ago the Royal palace when sold by Queen Victoria—to prevent the return of Royal Turfites—found ew bidders, and was finally knocked down o a speculative builder.

RUSKIN AT HOME.

There is in the May "Scribner" another instalment of extracts from Letters and Journals of Charles Eliot Norton. In a long letter to George William Curtis, dated July 1869, there is an interesting description of Ruskin. Here is an extract: "You would be struck at once (writes Norton) with the sweetness and refinement of Ruskin's look, with a certain touch of quaintness in his dress and manner which gives a pleasant flavour to his originality, with the peculiar and sorrowful tenderness of expression in his eyes, with the mobility of his mouth, and with the fine, nervous, overstrung organisation betrayed alike in gait, in carriage in manner, in expression, in shape, and in words. At first, for five minutes, perhaps, he would show in your presence as a stranger a little shyness and constraint, apparent in a want of entire simplicity of manner. But this would wear off quickly, and in a quarter of an hour you and he would be on easy terms, and talking as if you had known each other for years." "With the two lively young ladies" (Norton adds) "we should have a merry lunch and Ruskin would be as good a listener to your stories and as good a laughter as any of them."

NO FRIENDS.

According to Norton, Ruskin had not one intimate friend. "Of course, Ruskin's unreasonableness and moodiness make friendships with him difficult, but his tenderness, his generosity, his kindness, his genuine humility make it, one would believe, easy for any man with a little sympathy and considerateness to be his friend. He suffers from his solitariness; and in thinking of him I am often reminded of the pages in the last volume of "Modern Painters" in which he speaks of the treatment Turner received from the public of his loneliness, and of its evil effect upon his work and character. It may well have been that this passage was written out of the depths of his own experience." London, according to Norton, is not a city in which friendship flourishes. Friendships are rarely made there. Is that true?

A LOST MANUSCRIPT.

The "Book Monthly" asks a question of considerable interest: "What has become of all Dickens's manuscript of the "Pickwick Papers"? There is a page of this famous book in the British Museum, and an American college has another page. Then a lucky American citizen owns the draft of two chapters of the "Pickwick Papers." That, apparently, is the whole literary remains which are known to actually exist of "Pickwick." Any further portions of it would be a notable "find," so if you are burrowing about in regions where manuscripts are likely to linger keep a lookout for any stray bits of "Pickwick." We fear the quest will be in vain. The accepted version of the business is that "Pickwick" was so lightly regarded by those who were most intimately concerned in putting the immortal work into type that the MS. was destroyed as soon as the proofs were read—and even the proof-reading was not overcareful, as owners of the first editions are aware. Of course, if the MS. could be discovered anywhere, its value would be very great. But such a find is past hoping for.

A FISH-EATING SPIDER.

A fish-eating spider sounds like the fiction of a traveller's imagination; yet such spiders do exist, according to a correspondent writing in "Nature." Or at least if devouring fish is not a normal activity of the spider, owing to the diversity of the elements which the two species inhabit, spiders are capable of ichthyophagy on occasion. Mr. Abraham gives an account of an experience of his in Greytown, South Africa. He was looking for little fishes and insects for an aquarium, when he found a spider by the side of a stream. He put the spider and the fishes in the aquarium together. Soon he noticed the curious position assumed by the spider, with two legs fixed on a stone and the other six resting upon the water. After noting this his attention was withdrawn. A little while after a servant came to tell him that the spider had hold of and was eating a little fish, nearly four times as big as itself. When Mr. Abraham arrived only the backbone was left. Wishing to discover exactly how the spider caught the fish, he observed it closely, and some time afterward his curiosity was rewarded. In the same curious position as before, the spider dived beneath the water the moment that one of the fishes passed underneath its six feet resting on the water. Surrounding the fish, it soon stapped it and then returned to the stone, and proceeded to make its meal in peace.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS FOR RIDING.

Many young girls will be found this season, writes a London lady, to emulate Princess Mary's favourite past time of the early morning ride, and comfortable yet smart headgear will be much in demand for the purpose. Nothing could be more appropriate for wear on a lovely summer morning in the park than the white pedal mushroom shape which Messrs. Lincoln Bennett are showing. Another speciality of theirs is a flat-brimmed bowler of soft grey felt of so excellent a quality that the crown may be crushed in the hand without injury to the hat. The extreme edge of the brim is bound with a ribbon of lighter grey hue and one of a darker shade is used round the crown. This firm are universal caterers in this respect, and nothing could be more delightful for wear in tropical climates either for riding or walking than a hat of white pedal straw with a brim broader at the back—its object being to adequately protect the neck—than in front. Then there is the bowler hat, developed in the same straw, suitable for an older lady, which would go charmingly with a linen habit, and the little mimosa grass hat similar in appearance to a Panama, light and comfortable and equally useful for riding or for wear on the river. It is as well to state bowlers of any shade desired to match the habit are obtainable.

FASHIONS IN STATIONERY.

The latest design in stationery for ladies' include many delightful and novel creations. In the now much-favoured stationery cabinets over fifty different numbers have been prepared by one firm alone, and the amount of ingenuity displayed in giving a distinct character to each is remarkable. The same firm are also issuing no fewer than two hundred and fifty different boxes of fancy stationery, and there are scores of other big stationery house sending out competing lines. Among the distinguishing features of this class of modern stationery is the great beauty of the tops of the cabinets and boxes, especially in the higher prices, and the careful attention which has been given to the harmonising of the various colours and tints. The pictured tops usually represent flowers, exquisitely produced in colours, and often beautifully hand-painted. Thus a cabinet to retail at 12s. 6d. bears on the cover a magnificent spray of hand-painted Marechal Niel roses. This contains 120 sheets of finely-woven writing paper, 60 long-shaped envelopes, together with correspondence cards. The envelopes are lined with delicate tissue of a rich golden tint, and paper, envelopes, and cards are separately bound with dainty silk ribbons. The tissue lining of the envelopes invariably harmonises with the prevailing colour of the floral top, and with the particular tint of the paper. A wide range of lovely new tints is employed. The charming striped writing-paper, now so much in demand, figures largely in many of these cabinets and boxes, as also the repp paper which was so much in favour some twenty-five years ago. Then there are crinkled, hand-made, bank, and other papers. Some of the notepapar has a delicate fancy or plain edging in gold or colour which is extremely effective. Wallet-shaped envelopes appear to be still much in vogue.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SIMPLIFIED SPELING.

The following is a genuine effort at writing from dictation on the part of a child in a London school:—

I have a bloubel with whit petls on its stork. The stork is green whith a lot of derows [juice ?] in it, the stork is not strat, but it is kerling a bit.

The writer should certainly be made a corresponding member of the Simplified Speling Sosieti.

A SORT OF HOLIDAY.

Mr. Walter H. Page, the new American Ambassador, (says the "Manchester Guardian"), has the reputation of being such an enthusiastic worker that he can never take a real holiday. A few years ago his family persuaded him to go abroad for a five months' pleasure trip in Europe. When he returned he declared that he had a glorious time. But he brought with him an extra trunk filled with manuscripts, official reports, and documents of all sorts. He had turned his holiday into an investigation of European social conditions, politics, and agriculture. He had happened, for example, to make the acquaintance of Sir Horace Plunkett, in whose company he studied the Irish land situation on the spot. His son once asked what Mr. Page did for amusement. "Oh, he just works some more," was the answer.

JEALOUSY AT THE "ZOO."

The sun was shining gloriously, and Nelly, a very pretty young female monkey, (says the "Daily Citizen") was basking in the stimulating warmth and wondering vaguely what it was that was making her feel so happy. Suddenly she espied a tiny mirror which a visitor had thrust between the bars. Two ungainly bounds and the prize was hers. Then, sitting quietly on her haunches, she surveyed her beauty. As it was only a very small mirror she could not see a great deal of herself, but what she did see was eminently satisfying, for she smiled in great complacency.

It was the smile of a beautiful creature who knows she is a queen among her sisters. It irritated the other female occupant of the stage—an elderly monkey with a lot of hair gone. Insensate jealousy of Nelly possessed her, and she bounded towards her. Seizing the mirror, she smashed it in a frenzy of rage. Nelly, her pretty toy gone, rushed to the combat.

It was a spirited struggle while it lasted—which was not long, for the vigilant keeper was quickly mediating between the combatants. But it gave the many women present something to think about.

WANDERING CHURCH.

During the floods in Ohio and the neighbouring States of the Middle West, (says the "Manchester Guardian"), a wooden church which had been washed from its foundations was deposited on an island in the Ohio River. There was nothing to show where the church had come from or the denomination of the people who had worshipped in it. It had a belfry with a bell weighing about half a ton, and during its curious unpiloted voyage, the structure had suffered little damage. The inhabitants of the township in which it landed had had their own church destroyed by the waters.

They gladly accepted the gift of the river, hastened to dig a foundation on a desirable site, and moved the church to it. If the original congregation learns of its whereabouts and attempts to claim the church, some curious legal entanglements may arise.

In the meantime the church is doing proper duty in housing a congregation every Sunday, although, perhaps, the congregation might be considered somewhat heretical by the former worshippers.

SOUVENIRS OF W. S. GILBERT.

In a little inn at Hendon the other day, (says the "Daily Sketch" Mr. Gossip), I saw thirty or forty drawings by the late Sir W. S. Gilbert. They were rough sketches of police-constables, court officials, and witnesses, done in court on the judicial blotting-pad—sheet by sheet being torn off and thrown away, only to be eagerly scrambled for by the reporters on the rising of the Court. The innkeeper told me he was an old reporter, and this was his total spoil. He spoke eloquently of the fine sternness of this great humorist when on the Bench, and contrasted it with the flippant manners of the Bench to-day. "But then," he added, "you see, Gilbert really was funny."

TOO GOOD TO BE SANE.

The troubled women in search of a maid-of-all-work scanned the array of faces at the employment bureau, and at length selected one which bore traces of good humour. She approached the girl, and opened conversation. "Have you any objection to the country?" she asked. "None at all ma'am." I have several children in the family." "The more the merrier." "You would have to get all the meals, bake bread and pastry and help with the household work." "I'll do the washing, too, if you don't want to send it out." "I can't give you but two afternoons off each week." "I'd much rather take none off at all." You'd—" But at this point a man in uniform entered the room and interrupted the conversation. "I'm sorry, ma'am," he said, turning to the lady and at the same time grasping the girl's arm, "but I'll have to take this patient back to the asylum. She escaped yesterday."

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The following official bulletin was issued from Clarence House on the afternoon of April 29:—An operation severe in character has been performed to relieve the intestinal obstruction. Her Royal Highness is as well as can be expected.—(Signed) E. S. Worthington, W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bertrand Dawson, Harold Lowe.

At 11 P.M. the following bulletin was issued:—Considering the gravity of the operation, the condition of Her Royal Highness is so far satisfactory. Pulse, 88. Temperature, normal.—(Signed) E. S. Worthington, W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bertrand Dawson, Harold Love.

A bulletin issued on April 30 stated that the Duchess of Connaught had had a fair day, but that her general condition continued to cause anxiety. Prince Arthur of Connaught, in a message read at a dinner of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund at night, said that the Duchess, though passing through a very grave crisis, was being slowly restored to her normal health and strength.

The "Times" Toronto correspondent telegraphs: Anxious interest is felt in Canada over the condition of the Duchess of Connaught. The manifest feeling of concern is not confined to the capital, but extends over the whole country. The speech of the Duke at the Canada Club dinner roused a strong reciprocal feeling in the Dominion and deepened the attachment to the Duke and Duchess.

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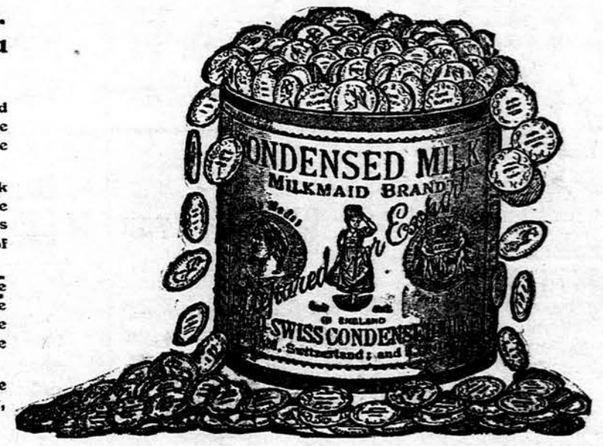
When you find the voucher send or bring it at once to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., York Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 315, Bombay.



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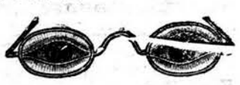

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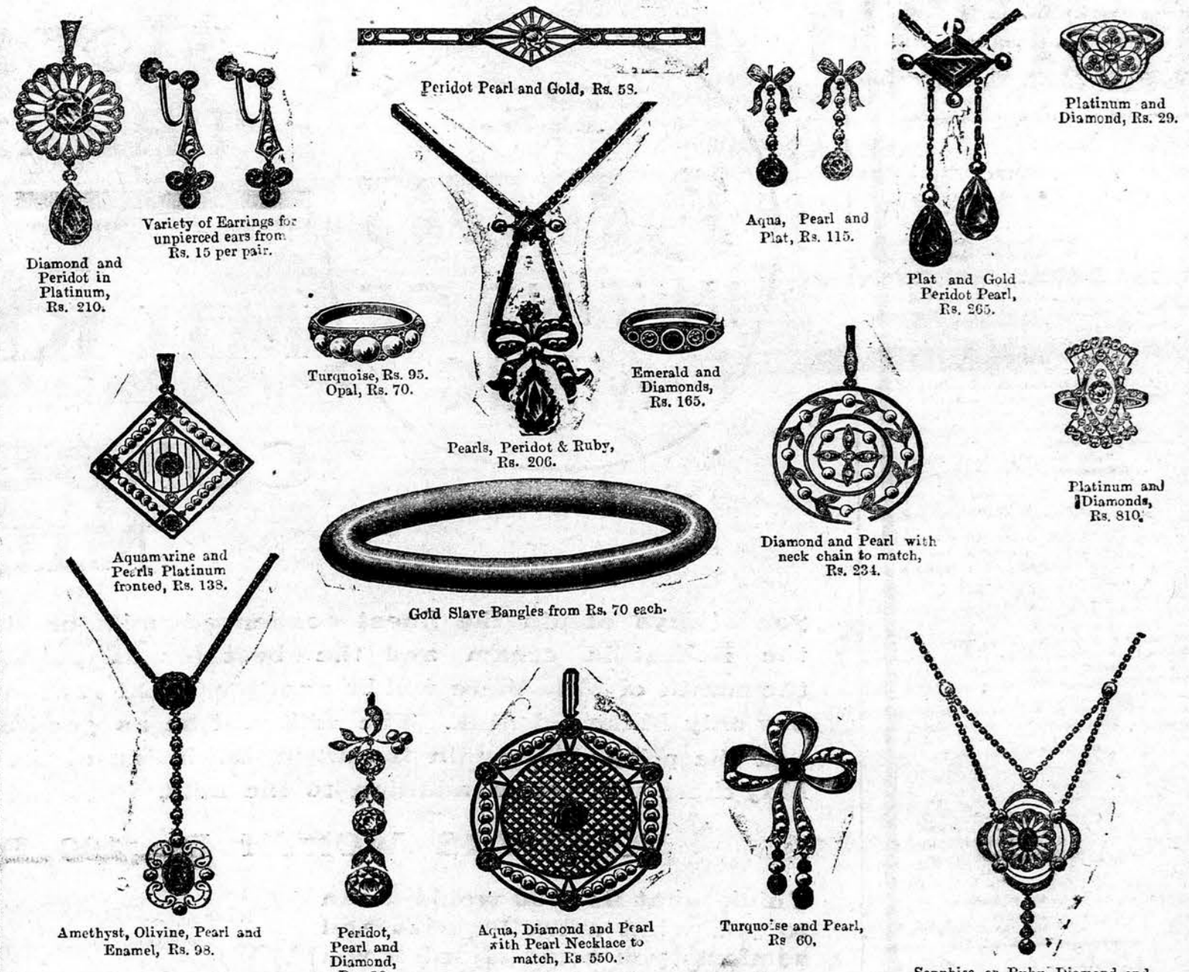
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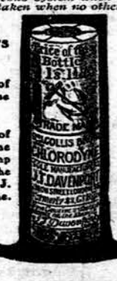

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